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WRITTEN FOR THE TIMES.

MOONLIGHT ON THE SEA.

BY C. H. CRISWELL.

Moonlight on the sea, Mary,
Sweet, oh, sweet to me!
Flashing full and free, Mary—
Has it charms for thee?
Gleaming, sparkling, glowing—
Moonlight on the sea!

Moonbeams on the wave, Mary,
Shining radiantly—
O'er full many a grave, Mary,
Grave beneath the sea,
Grieving, glistening, beaming—
Moonbeams on the sea.

Moonlight, silvery moonlight—
Falling placidly
On the dark abyss, Mary,
Trembles back to me,
Rippling, shivering, shining—
Moonlight on the sea.

WRITTEN FOR THE TIMES.

WHY AM I SAD?

BY CLAUDELLA.

Why am I sad and lonely now,
While new-found friends are ever near;
Why does the heart feel discontent,
Though love and joy surround me here?

Why does the spirit wander back,
Through misty years that long have fled;
And live again in memory's halls,
Whose lights are out and flowers are dead?

Why will I leave these scenes of mirth,
Where fashion reigns and music cheers;
And hold in memory's fond embrace,
The forms I loved in other years?

The friends, the smiles, the music tones,
But echo back life's broken tie:
And though I'm cheered by every sound,
'Tis this that starts and brings the sigh.

'Tis vain to try to hide the past,
Behind the song and love-decked hour;
For these are kindred to the fled,
And only wake their sleeping power.

WRITTEN FOR THE TIMES.

MAUD.

BY PAUL RIVINWOOD.

PART SIXTH.

Dum spiro spero. [*While I breathe, I hope.*]

NEW YORK, October 6, 18—.

I have been thinking of the Past, the long ago of youth. How vividly came the scenes when I was young and happy. I do not try to stop the flood of golden memories as they roll before my mind's view, I can find nothing in the present that gives my heart such rare enjoyment as those thoughts of olden times. I have traveled rapidly on in life, and if I live a few years longer, I shall see my fortieth birthday. My excited nature has left me—I live to do good, I strive to benefit my brother and to help onward the great cause of Right. It is now nearly twelve years since Maud was buried, but her image is ever before my mind, I feel her pure spirit in all I do. I have made my last tour to the Old World, I am thinking of finding some quiet nook far from the great bustle of active life, and there live in retirement. Morgan and Willard have their homes, dear indeed to them, where, from their business, they may retire, and with their families enjoy that domestic bliss which will never be mine. Indeed, their lives have been so far marked by prosperity and peace.

Yes, I am *alone* in this great world, and though I enjoy the society of many friends, yet I have no home, I am a wanderer amid plenty! I enjoyed last evening very much at Fred's home—it is a delightful place, just what I thought Bell would make it, she is ever hoping, always alive with joy, and her sweet amiable self shines brilliantly out about her household.

"Then, Horace, you are really going to visit once again Willow Valley?" said Bell.

"Yes, I shall go in a day or two, I have had a great desire for months to review the scenes of my youth, I know they will call up a sad feeling, yet with it there will be much sacred joy. I shall find great changes, I am sure, even in that quiet village, yet I shall feel far happier after I have made the journey."

"I think you will!" said Fred, "how long do you propose remaining?"

"Only a day or so, it would be painful for me to remain longer, I shall find these lines very true:—

'All are scattered now and fled,
Some are married, some are dead.'"

"Indeed, you will!" remarked Bell. "I never now visit my early home, but I feel a sadness when I contrast the Present with the Past; as I watch the strange faces when they go by the window. I don't know how it is, it may be weakness, but I always feel the tears gushing into my eyes," she said, as she wiped a silvery teardrop away which peeped out like a little star under her golden lashes.

"Horace, why don't you get married?" said Ada Willard.

"I say Amen to that!" joined Fred.

I was a little startled by this sudden question, and I replied,

"You are very kind, but I shall never be married—old associations are too strongly written on my heart to allow me to think of taking a wife!"

"Horace," said Bell, "I want you to make me a promise; if you will agree to it, I will not say another word about your getting married."

"O, certainly, I'll agree!" feeling greatly relieved.

"You promise then?"

"I do!"

"Well, I have a lady friend, quite young, who is to visit me next week; what I wish of you is, you will take tea with us on Wednesday evening."

"With pleasure. Pray who is she? this young miss whom you are so desirous I should meet?"

"Never mind," said Bell.

I was quite at a loss to account for this strange conversation, but I left them promising to come on Wednesday evening—I thought little or nothing of what was said.

WILLOW VALLEY, Sunday Evening, October 9, 18—.

To-morrow I shall leave here perhaps for ever. My stay of two days has been of great comfort to me. Few recognize who I am, and as I tread the long street and view the progress of improvement, I feel the Past is no more, only in memory, and the great Future with the living Present will never know the thoughts of other days.

The inn of the Golden Eagle is gone—where it once stood in all its pride and inviting air, now rises a store, and they who do business there dream not of the joys and sorrows, nor of the merry makings of long ago. The Handly mansion—Ledge Hall—is now a ruin, all its greatness has departed, and they who once lived in those ancient halls, now occupy a narrower house, and the white monuments which rear their heads over their resting-places alone only tell of *that* which has been.

Of all familiar places none have read me a deeper lesson of the Past, none have spoken so feelingly to my aching heart as the resting places of the dead—the village graveyard. I visited it to-day. It was a fitting time to commune with these silent souls, and as I went among the many graves and read the inscriptions which were marked on the white slabs, I felt that those living could not have told me of him or her, as correctly as these sign-posts of Death and Immortality! There I found Uncle Sammy, the Host and Hostess of the Golden Eagle, the parents of Ada, Bell and Harry, the Handlys and others. As I wandered thinkingly about, I came across the graves of the Penwoods, they had been dead some years. I remember their eccentricities—I had enjoyed their society, and I said to myself, "Would to heaven all were as generous and free from faults as you were! Peace be with you!"

At one grave I remained longer than at any of the others. It was in the Handly lot. How vividly the Past came—came in all its golden colors and spoke most *eloquently* to my soul of Maud's love—for it was her mound which I loitered long at. It was neatly laid out, and a chaste monument rose to tell the stranger and the friend that Maud rested there. The inscription on the slab was simply:—

"MAUD

"Died June 11, 18—,
"Aged 26."

"The mere thought
Of her great love for me has brought
Tears in my eyes. Tho' far away,
It seems as if it were yesterday.
And just as when I look on high
Through the blue silence of the sky,
Fresh stars shine out, and more and more,
Where I could see so few before;
So, the more steadily I gaze
Upon those far off misty days,
Fresh words, fresh tones, fresh memories start,
Before my eyes and in my aching heart."

NEW YORK, October 11, 18—.

Since my visit to Willow Valley, my thoughts have been continually with the Past—I cannot rid myself of that strange throbbing of the heart, and there is a feeling that pervades my mind that something is about to happen—I know not what it may be, I do not dread its coming—still the calm I had looked for after visiting Maud's grave has not yet come. It takes so little to wake up the thoughts of other days by which a fire is kindled in the heart afresh and burns more brilliantly than ever on the smothered ashes of ruined hopes. I would not go to tea to night at Fred's, but I have so faithfully promised Bell, it would be wrong in me not to go. Yet I dread it. I have no desire to meet strange faces, however sweet they may be. Bell, good soul, means well, but I think she does not understand me fully, or else she would never be so foolish as to dream her friend would have any charm for me. In this mood I went to the News' office, and Fred, who was anxiously waiting my coming, appeared as he would shake my hand off; a sudden joy flashed on his face, as if something was in his heart which he found hard to keep quiet there.

Very soon we were on our way to his peaceful and happy home. It was quite dark when we arrived; as we went up the steps, Fred said,

"We shall have no company except Bell's friend and Harry and Ada."

"I am glad of that, I am in no mood for talking, this going to Willow Valley has unnerved me, Fred, and it was only out of respect to Bell, that I kept my promise to-night."

"You won't regret it," replied Fred. He showed me into their cosy little nook, a kind of general gossip room for parent and child, where very few outside the *dear ones* at home are ever allowed to go.

"Be seated, Horace, I will call Bell!" Two sweet little girls and a noble boy surrounded me. Their fresh manners charmed me as I listened to their soft conversation. I was not allowed to enjoy their society long, the mother of these *jewels* soon came to greet me.

"I am glad you have come, Horace, how disappointed I should have been if you had not. Fred told me you had got home, and he thought your trip had not been of benefit to you!"

"Indeed, it has made me feel sad, I cannot get over it, all my smothered feelings have burst forth again, and bow me low with sorrow!"

"It would be strange if you did not feel so!" was her gentle reply.

"Horace, will you walk with me into the parlor?"

"Certainly!"

Leaving the children in the nook, we went to the parlor. Bell opened the door, I thought she appeared very much agitated, but I judged it arose from what I said about my visit. The elegant room was dimly lighted, and no one there except Bell and myself. There was a pause, she seemed to hesitate. In a moment Fred entered from another door, leaning on his arm was a beautiful girl. I trembled, and caught at a chair, my brain reeled with astonishment, I could not speak. It seemed as if the dead stood before me to mock and drive me mad!

"Horace," said Bell, taking me by the hand, "forgive me if I have done wrong. I have always had your welfare at heart, and for this reason I have been for many years a mother to this sweet girl, since the death of her father, I have guided her footsteps and have told her much of you. I have looked longingly forward to *this* hour when she should be old enough to be introduced to Horace Wayland and appreciate him with the same feeling which her dear mother did. This is Maud Handly, and this, Maud, is Mr. Wayland, we need not speak of his virtues, I feel certain for your mother's sake this is a happy hour to you!"

I approached her—so like her mother at her age, when I first met her, that I could not rid myself, but I was dreaming. There she stood dressed in black, with her white shoulders and beautiful face, the large dark eye and silken hair hanging gracefully down her back. I took her hand in mine,

"I am glad to meet you, Maud."

"I am happy to meet you, Mr. Wayland!"

That voice thrilled me whilst it spoke. For a long moment I gazed into the depths of her eyes, and then drew her closer to my heart, and murmured,

"Thank God! Maud lives in you!"

A year has passed away. I am happy. In a villa, on the banks of the flowing Hudson, I spend my time—but not alone! no, not alone, Maud has consented to share it with me, and her sweet self ever throws about me rays of golden light, light of the Past blended with the Present; as we often sit at evening, watching the beautiful ripples on the river, she nestles closer to my heart, and murmurs, "how beautiful!"

I gaze at the first bright star—my spirit feels that it may be Maud looking upon us, and I whisper,

"Maud, I am happy now!"

Ex-Secretary Floyd has published a defence. He asserts that there are only $600,000, instead of $6,000,000, of his acceptances out, and makes it appear that the Government owes the overland mail contractors a sum nearly equal to the amount of the abstracted bonds.

MILITIA LAW.

An Act to amend the Seventieth Chapter of the Revised Code, "Militia."

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That all free white males and apprentices who are of the age of eighteen years, and under the age of forty-five years, and who reside in the State of North Carolina, except ministers of the gospel, shall be enrolled in the militia of this State by the captain or commanding officer of the infantry company within whose districts such persons shall reside, and the said officer shall notify such free white males and apprentices of their enrollments by a non-commissioned officer of his company, and by whom said notice shall be proved.

SEC. 2 *Be it further enacted,* That whenever a vacancy shall occur in the office of major-general, the same shall be filled by the plurality of the written votes of the field, staff, and commissioned officers of the division, the election to be held at a time and place to be designated by the adjutant-general; and whenever a vacancy shall occur in the office of brigadier-general, the same shall be filled by the field, staff, and commissioned officers of the brigade, under the same rules and regulations as are herein prescribed for the election of a major-general, and the governor shall commission said officers when notified of their election.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted,* That whenever there shall be a vacancy in any company of the commissioned officers to command the said company, and upon an election having been ordered in said company, there shall be a failure to elect a captain and other commissioned officers for the company, from either the failure of any candidate for said office or from the neglect or refusal of the company to elect, and where there are no suitable persons in said company who are willing to accept the appointment of commissions in the company after being elected or appointed to the same, it shall be the duty of the colonel or other commanding officer in the regiment to which said company is attached, or if there is no commander of said regiment, then it shall be the duty of the brigadier-general in whose brigade said regiment belongs, within thirty days after said election shall have been ordered by him, and the neglect or refusal of said company to elect company officers, either from the want of a candidate or for any other cause, and he is hereby authorized and required to appoint some fit and suitable person to act as captain or other commissioned officers to supply said vacancies in said company for the space of two years from the date of said appointment, whose duty it shall be to accept said appointment, and to act as captain or other commissioned officer in said company for two years from the date thereof, who shall be commissioned and have all the powers and authorities, and liable to all the penalties as captains and other commissioned company officers now have and are liable for by law; and if any person so appointed shall neglect or refuse to accept said appointment, or shall fail to receive said commission when tendered to him, and qualify as said officer within the space of thirty days from the time of his appointment and commission tendered, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of fifteen dollars if appointed to the office of captain, and ten dollars if appointed to any other place as commissioned officer in the company, for such neglect or

(*Continued on eighth Page*)

WRITTEN FOR THE TIMES.

The broken Vow: or Willie's last Lines to a false Lover.

BY T. L. DURHAM.

The heart once cheated in the object of its fondest affections finds no antidote in the wide world that can cure the wound inflicted. So it was with Willie. Having lost the only one who made this earth a bright world to him, he wished to seek a retreat congenial to his sad spirit in some secluded spot, where the wild rose, perchance, might bloom, or where the murmuring brook whispers of love's departed feeling; or where the willow, "worn of forlorn paramours," weepeth still and bows its head in sign of a sorrow like that of his own bosom; or to find relief for his grief-worn heart in some silent grove whose foliage holds the sighing of the passing wind—then to muse in pensive silence over the departed dreams of early love. Forsaken and alone, the poetry of his heart was awakened, and it spontaneously breathed the following lines:

Go, thou false one; go forever,
Let the past forgotten be;
Grieve for thee, I'll never—never,
Though thou once wast dear to me.

Ne'er again shall I behold thee
As before thy bridal day;
Words of love which once were told thee
Must, like dreams, now pass away.

Pure as angels once I thought thee,
True as one on earth could be,
But thy false heart now hath taught me
To believe thee differently.

Words of trust which thou hast spoken
Have deceived an honest heart,
And the vows which thou hast broken
Thrust it with a maddening dart.

Thou without the least restriction,
Promised all a woman's love—
Every caress of affection
Didst, with softest smiles, approve.

But another, when he found thee
Pledged in vow's most sacredness,
With a little gold soon won thee,
And beguiled thy faithfulness.

In thy bosom, O believe me!
Could I think there beat a heart
That won't fixedly deceive me
And forever bid me part.

(Woman's heart so full of mystery,
Where the passions ever move,
Sometimes beats with darkest treachery—
Sometimes with a perfect love.)

False one, fare-thee-well forever—
Let all dreams of thee depart;
And, returning to me—never,
Take thy image from my heart!

DOMESTIC SLAVERY,

Morally, Politically and Socially.

Address of President Smith, delivered before the Students and a large Citizen Audience in the Chapel at Randolph Macon College, Va., on the Day set apart for Fasting and Prayer.

It is not my business or my disposition, at any time, to take part in political discussions, or to attempt to give direction to the affairs of State; yet, I should not hesitate, as a patriot, to give expression to such views as I hold concerning the present condition of our country. Indeed, consenting to participate in the solemnities of the present occasion, on this day set apart by our Church and the Chief Magistrate of the land, as a season of public fasting and prayer, in view of the disturbed and unhappy condition of our country, I feel called upon to submit such views of the state of public affairs, as seem to me best calculated to promote the objects of this meeting.

We live in a country hitherto peculiarly favored, and under a government, not without its faults, it is true, but which I hesitate not to say, is the best to be found on the face of the whole earth—a land which so far as natural advantages and civil and religious privileges are concerned, is far in advance of any other nation on the globe. No one, I presume, will doubt this. Yet we are in troublous times. The political affairs of the country are so confused and tangled up, that we are threatened with all the horrors of a civil, if not a servile war. This is enough to move the hearts and unseal the lips of patriots in every class of society. I wish to bring to your attention the present condition of the Southern States of this Confederacy, to look for the causes of that condition, and raise some inquiries as to the results of the issues now pressing upon us. And if I fail to enlist your sympathies and engage your hearts in behalf of your country, I shall fail in an honest effort to promote the welfare of the land we love.

I. What is the condition of this section of the Union?

The leading fact which ought to be before your mind, but which, so far as I know, is ignored by many, if not by all the speakers, writers, and thinkers of the land, is this: The *Southern States of this Union stand committed, in the providence of God, to maintain the institution of domestic slavery.*

In the providence of God, negroes are among us as our slaves. I will not stop here to go into an analysis of the reasons for the propriety of the relations they sustain to us: but proceed directly to show that every consideration of humanity to them and duty to ourselves demands that we should keep them in the position they occupy. This agitation in the country has its existence in the declared purpose and bold attempt to destroy the institution of slavery. Humanity demands that we should maintain it. Suppose the measures of the North were carried out, and the Southern States induced to emancipate their slaves. If they should enact laws providing for immediate or gradual emancipation, then, of course, the surplus laboring class of the Northern States, whether the degraded native born, or the pinched and pressed vagrants from foreign lands, would, according to the laws of society, come hitherward, in competition with the African for the labor now performed by him. What, then, would be the result? We have servants enough at present to do all our work—all of whom according to our system, are comfortably provided for: but had we the free system, and then twice as many laborers to supply with work, which would be the case in the nature of things, we would have direct competition between the incoming poor white population and the Africans amongst us, and one half would be altogether out of work, or the whole, by the laws of competition, must live on half as much as the laboring class among us now require.—When in competition for the labor, which class would get it? The white man, most certainly. The African has not, in the first place, that intelligence necessary to successful competition; and, secondly, owing to a lack of discretion, frugality and economy, could not offer the same terms as the white man, and must be the sufferer. What would become of him? Shall he emigrate? Where can he go? To the North? In many instances the free negro is not allowed to go there now, and if he did go, it would not relieve the matter; for they would always be feeble competitors with a race that has no sympathy with them. Would you colonize them, and let them possess new lands? They have not the necessary enterprise, nor intelligence; the scheme has long since proven itself a failure. The ultimate result, then, would be, that a degraded free negro population would hang as an incubus upon the South. Yet they must live, eat, and be clothed. But how? As the poor in England and Ireland are—by charity! They are willing to work, but unable to find employment. This fact has pressed thousands of them across the ocean to this land. Population increases in a geometrical ratio, while capital is confined to a numerical increase only; and when the hive gets too full to thrive, it must swarm; and long since, we would have seen in the North the same condition of wretchedness and want among the poorer classes, as is found in England and Ireland, were it not for the broad prairies of the West, which have invited them to a plentiful home. These Africans, then, must live among us, and live by begging, stealing and murdering.

What, then, would be the result to us? It is a blow at all progress; and how long would we stand it? We would be constrained to find a remedy. Look at it.—With this competition, the negro would stand in the way of the white man; and as he has a degree of intelligence, equal now to *some* of the whites, he would in many instances compete successfully with the white man. Suppose, ten or twenty years from this day, the companion of your early boyhood, your father's servant, your nurse, should come and say, "Master, I have served you, I have served your father long, now you employ those white men, and I have nothing to eat." Could you turn him off? No! Your Virginia soul, your Southern heart, would forbid it.—Though the white man be a better workman, you employ the negro, and thereby provoke the white laborer. The stomach argument rises above all moral obligation, and he takes vengeance. This fact, considered with the laws of competition, and the negro incubus which the system of free labor would press upon us, would most certainly, on the system of free labor, *exterminate* the African population in these States, wherever the Anglo Saxon race might spread.

Be not startled, then, when I say, at all hazards domestic slavery *must be maintained*. This is a war by the pressure of the free labor system upon the bread, bed and comforts of our slaves. I am glad I speak to so many of my neighbors, and the farmers of this community. To you I must say, that you are doing your servants an injury, because you do not give them proper ideas upon this subject. I have heard it stated that servants in various sections think they are to be free next March.—It is natural that they should think so, from what they hear daily. Now, are you doing yourselves and them justice in keeping from them the real animus of this trouble in the land? It is *to root them out, not to free them*; and as sure as we are here, if the doctrine of Seward prevails, who claims this as "the white man's land," the fate of the Indian will be the fate of the negro. We do an act of inhumanity not to instruct them about this matter. Their lives are at stake. Many of them can understand the subject, and we have an interest above the mere consideration of dollers and cents. Humanity calls on us to do it.

But our property is involved, and we are also committed by covenant engagements. The Constitution provides that slavery shall not be abolished in any State, but by the consent of all the parties; that is, the State in which it exists must see it best, that the relation of master and servant should cease. It becomes our duty, therefore, if we see that domestic slavery is the normal, and hence, the best condition of the negro, to maintain the institution among us.

The North is making a crusade against the institution in spite of the constitutional guarantees, and in the view I have presented, duty to the African race, if not to ourselves, bids us take firm and strong grounds on this question.

2. We are in a state of actual revolution: you may call it secession if you please; but the real thing is different.—When I withdraw from an association, leaving all the rights and property which we held in common, I hurt no one, unless it is myself; that is secession technically; but a State has retired from this Confederacy, claiming its share of the public property, and other States are moving in the same direction. It is revolution, and as sure as God reigns, every other Southern State, if their rights be not speedily secured, will follow in the steps of South Carolina. The fact, however much we may deplore it, stares us in the face!—Who can note current events and not see in them unmistakable signs of a complete demolition of that fair fabric which has arisen in the short period of a life-time? We deplore the catastrophe. We hold our breath in suspense to see the fall of those columns around which pleasant memories hang, and the tendrils of our hearts entwine. No one deplores the coming severance more than your speaker; but come it must. May God guide our destiny and unite the South! I have cherished a hope for the perpetuity of the Union, and, until a few weeks past, mine has been the sentiment of the poet,

"Long be our fathers' temple ours,
Woe to the hand by which it falls;
Departed spirits watch its towers,
Let living patriots guard its walls."

I felt that when dead and coffined, could I look back upon my clay cold form, it would be pleasant to see that sentiment written across my heart. Such have been my attachments—such my feeling for this Union; but, under the present circumstances, I see not how it can be maintained, I would rejoice in it if we could, in honor and justice to ourselves and to that race committed to our care, stay where we have been. But we live in degenerate times! Who cannot see that our great want is, *men of executive and legislative ability?* Wisdom and peace have departed from us, and anarchy, confusion and passion reign. Already separation has commenced, and that is the tocsin of alarm to *all* the Southern States. It is better, no doubt, that the States should act separately. I once thought co-operation best, but it is clear that there are a great many side issues on which the South could not agree, and a division in a Southern Convention would be anarchy. As I believe God designs that the Southern should be a distinct people, so I think the separation of the States, one by one, is providential. When out of the present Confederacy, the necessity for Union will override all conflicting elements, and bring us together on some common basis. To-day, while we meet to humble ourselves before God and ask his guidance and protection, the work of disruption is going on, and we are in the midst of revolution.

3. The North has been almost entirely a unit in this crusade, and for years past we have been distracted and disturbed.—Our Congress has been unfit for legislation, and in such a state of passion, that we have had no calm deliberation—no just discrimination—no sound legislative judgment.

One party has dealt out abuse, which has been returned by the other. On the South have been poured vituperation, calumny and anathemas, which have been hurled back into the face of Abolitionism. Such has been the state of things among our politicians and statesmen, that, years ago, I concluded, we had a Federal Government only in name. Can any man read the history of both branches of our Congress, for years past, and say they are competent legislators? Fanaticism rules the day. To be carried away with one single idea is fanaticism. We are in the habit of calling only Abolitionists fanatics; but if you examine it, you will see that any man whose passions get the better of his reason and will, is a fanatic. Abolitionists are fanatics for this cause; but there are many such besides them. Look at the condition of Congress! I hesitate not to affirm that we must have an entire revolution before we can have a Congress. If we have no hope of a change in the character of our legislators, what, I ask, do we want with such a government?—There is no harmony, no unity, and but little statesmanship left in the halls of Congress.

II. Had I the time I would like to go largely into the inquiry concerning the causes of this state of things, but must content myself with only a few remarks. The root of the matter is deep, and, so far as we can see, beyond the reach of human power. I have sought for it; I have looked and thought, long and earnestly, after the source of our troubles, and after years of investigation, the best solution of the problem is that which I am about to give you:

1. *Wrong ideas on the subject of human liberty*, received in early education and developed in all the ramifications of our civil jurisprudence and social relations. That "all men are born free and equal," is the idea which has obtained power, grown and strengthened, until it begins to be the bane of our society, and threatens our liberties and peace. It has been pernicious at the South; but, since the agitation of this subject, the Southern mind has taken different and more proper views of the question. In the North, however, it, has had full sway, and its influence sweeps all before it, and the consequences are now the subject of intense solicitude in every part of the land, affecting alike the interests of all classes, both at home and abroad. These erroneous views are seen in the history of your Statesmen, in the textbooks of your Colleges, and in the general literature of the country. It used to be that the first thought the boy learned from his spelling book was "slavery is a sin." The *first book* I learned left the impression on my mind that slavery was wrong; I grew up with the idea. When a young man, a friend of mine in conversation with me asked me if I would consent to own a servant, in case he made me a present of one? I answered, No! and this sentiment was prevalent among all classes in my time. I never met, in that day, with a man who believed otherwise than that slavery was wrong. We got it from books, from teachers, from the pulpit and the press. About the time of the Southampton insurrection, it was openly avowed in Virginia, and earnestly pleaded for in our State Legislature. But if it be wrong *per se*, to hold a negro in bondage, then it is wrong, so far as the abstract principle is concerned, to hold your son in subjection, till he is twenty-one. The same principle is involved; and thus the doctrine which has developed itself into the abolitionism of the North, strikes a blow at the very foundation of law and the order of society, as its history shows wherever it has prevailed. But while these erroneous views have been corrected at the South, they still prevail to a fearfully increasing extent in the free States. There the masses conscientiously believe slavery to be a sin. And this antipathy to the great principle of political and social inequality underlying the structure of all well balanced society, has been encouraged and fed by the politicians and statesmen of the North: First, as a hobby, on which to ride into office, and second as a safeguard against the overthrow of the political and social equilibrium of *their* section of society and Government. For if the free labor system be confined to positive limits, the increase of population will, (under the laws of competition,) bring a pressure upon the laboring classes, with their loose notions of human liberty, and the comparative superiority in the condition of our laboring classes, will precipitate them into a terrible revolution. And hence, we say the badly educated moral sense of the masses at the North, under the guidance of acute and in many instances unprincipled politicians, is one of the causes of the agitation which now threatens the country.

2. Another cause is found in the *widest and wildest political liberty*, given to our people, in accordance with the prevalent and false notions of human liberty alluded to above. In Virginia and all the Southern States the right of suffrage is restricted to the white population. It used to be, very properly, restricted to a certain class of the white population; but in the North all classes exercise the elective franchise. Foreigners, and, in some instances, negroes and menials of every sort exercise voting power. It seems to be bad enough, when restricted to all native born white citizens. But the entanglement of our affairs is not surprising, when we see thousands of the most stupidly ignorant native born citizens, with hordes of foreign menials, without any settled principles or just ideas of our institutions, permitted to guide our interests by their votes. I mean not to attack the intelligent or moneyed class of foreigners who, from choice, come to our shores. I honor them and we should receive them gladly, nor should we reject the others; but the reception to citizenship of multitudes of illiterate and menial native-born and foreigners together is clearly one source of our troubles. Are those people, who read not at all, or only read picture papers, as this class of Northern people do, with not even a meagre knowledge of the economy of government, competent to regulate our banking system? say who shall be President? what shall be our relations to foreign nations? and what the South shall do?

This universal extension of the elective franchise, then, is one of the causes of our troubles. What should be the effect upon your State government—what the condition of your Legislature, did all your negroes vote? Just such is the State governments at the North; for all *their* menials vote—and this gives them the control. They are wielding the power, and the only remedy that I see for this state of things among themselves *is Revolution*. They must, sooner or later, resort to this, or suffer greater calamities. Why do not these paupers, foreign and native born, come South? Simply because they would only be competitors for the menial work; but our slaves do this work, and there would be none for them—hence the tide of immigration flows into the Northern States, and the competition which follows decreases the value of labor, and *many must suffer!* Will the menial voters stand this when the power is in their hands? Are they not already seeking to pass laws providing that an individual shall not own over a certain amount of land? There is, among them, a perpetual conflict between labor and capital, and it is not difficult to see that such a state of things cannot long exist without open revolution. One reason why I have been so strong an advocate for the Union is that this strife between labor and capital will, in a few years, so affect the status of Northern society, as to give the South such a supremacy as to enable her to secure all her rights as well as to conserve the essential liberties of the North. But a messenger from the spirit land could not, in the present delirium of the public mind, lead them to give us our constitutional rights.

This system has put the Government into the hands of demagogues. We are ruled by the demon of party. The calm, honest and sterling patriots of the land are driven from the field. Buffoonery, anecdotes and abuse are the reliance of many politicians of this day. If a man can tell a good story, and make his opponent look ridiculous, though he have but little sense, and less moral character, but can raise a laugh, he can get elected, and can go to the Legislature, and often to Congress; and when there he is like an infant—bound hand and foot—knows nothing and can do nothing. This, surely, was not the case, to this extent, in the days of our fathers.

So far as I can see, the Constitution needs no amendments. It now provides all we want; all we need. The difficulty is, it has not been, and is not now kept inviolate. The philosophy which is made to underlie and interpret it, is a *false*

philosophy. Not so in the days of the fathers. With them the *white* was the superior race; and the equality which they claimed among them was the equal right to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness;" whilst on the other hand they maintained (as all their record shows) that there was of cn an *absolute*, or an *accidental inequality*, which utter disqualified many for the privilege of political sovereignty. Hence, *they required a permanent property interest in the country, on the part of every voter*. And, true it is, that this long tried, time honored principle—*the property test*—is the only reasonable guarantee we can have of that intelligence and patriotism in the voter, which makes it safe to commit to him so sacred a trust.

The good sense of the country (at no period of its history greater than it is to-day) knows this as well as their fathers knew it. Every departure from it is a step backwards. In the hands in which our fathers placed the Constitution, it is as safe an instrument as it was the day it came from their hands. But alas for us! we have, *in all the country*, taken that unfortunate step backwards, and transferred the custody of the Constitution to other, and incompetent hands. The amendment required therefore, must go deeper, and quite beyond the Constitution. The fundamental laws of our political philosophy must be amended. The *root* of the matter must be reached. The *error* which has warmed and nursed into life the prevailing demagogism of the land, must be uprooted. The country must be wrested from the hands of party, and placed under the guidance of patriotism. For the great question at present among our professed statesmen and legislators, is not "*what is best for my country; but what will please or strengthen my party.*" *Success to party* is the watchword. In such a state of things can the government stand?

III. I consider, lastly and briefly, the consequences growing out of the present condition of public affairs.

1. In presenting to your minds the preceding thoughts, I have felt sad, and your countenances tell me that gloom is hanging around your hearts; and now as we contemplate the consequences, we feel willing to stop and weep over the fate of our native land.—A civil war stares us in the face. Perhaps this day, on which we meet to appeal to the God of Nations, in solemn prayer, blood—the blood of our fellow countrymen—has been shed, presaging a fearful storm not to be hushed for years to come. Would to God, I could point your thankful gaze to one bright spot in our political sky. But which ever way we look, all is dark. I will not seek to harrow up your feelings, my countrymen, by rehearsing the horrors of such a strife. Civil war is an untold calamity anywhere, but in this country, spreading over a land so wide, among a people so brave—who can tell its ravages, or when it will end? In this, our day of trouble, God is our only refuge, and to Him let us flee for succor.

2. The destruction of the present government and the formation of others, is another consequence. That this confederacy is about to pass away, seems to be inevitable; and whether there remain wisdom, foresight and administrative ability among us, sufficient to organize a new and a better one, remains to be tested. When our Conference set apart this day for fasting and prayer among Methodists in Virginia, and President Buchanan received the suggestion and appointed it for all Christians throughout the land, the work of dissolution had not commenced. The difficulties thicken and magnify—the sky grows dark, and we know not where or what the end will be. One of the objects for which this day was set apart has been settled. The ship of State has already struck the breakers, and, like an electric shock, consternation and dread have spread from sea to sea. The God to whom we pray can call out and direct the administrative ability, adapted to meet the crisis which is upon us; and may we not hope that He, whose Providence is seen so strikingly in our past history, will answer the prayer of an assembled nation of Christians, offered this day, and so guide the conflicting elements as to make the result, whatever it may be, tend to the preservation of our rights and liberties, and the promotion of his own glory in the happiness, prosperity and peace of this once great nation. The questions before the country ought to be settled without blood. There are ways in which they may be settled. A civil war is a disgrace to any civilized people.

This Confederacy, the work of our fathers, may be about to pass away; and, if so, our interests, our homes, our religion, demand that it be a peaceable separation. If civil war be pressed upon us, may God protect and defend the right! Let us pray God to preserve our people from the crime of political fratricide—the polluting baptism of fraternal blood! Our Heavenly Father will hear the prayers of the thousands of his faithful people in this nation, and preserve us from a desolating war; and, although He may reconstruct our government, it shall be for the better. Mark that!

WRITTEN FOR THE TIMES.

THE CASCADE by THE OLD GUM SPRING.

Inscribed to Miss Ernest Bradbury P.....

BY D. S. LATTA.

Childhood's hours have fled away,
Like the fleeting hours of the passing day;
But memory has treasured on its leaf,
The childish sport, the childish grief;
And now when many years have flown,
When many winters their winds have blown,
I turn the leaves in memory's book,
And linger there with sadened look.

The cascade by the old gum spring—
A living, speaking, sparkling thing,
With waters dancing, leaping bright,
Dashing thro' the bright sunlight—
Comes murmuring back thro' memory's past,
Comes murmuring thro' the shadows cast
By encroaching years, on its dear old place
In memory; its murmurs now are in my ear,
Its music now, as of yore, I sweetly hear;
Then all care let me cast aside for a little while,
And list again with a gladsome smile,
All wing memory a kindly space
To whisper again of the bright cascade
By the gurgling waters of the gum spring made.

I sit again on the grassy knoll,
And watch th' spring water onward roll,
Till it dances down the slight decline,
And mingles with waters thine
Cascade! I hear the birds so sweetly sing,
I make the woods gleefully ring
With shout and song, as there I sit,
The thrushes hop and frighted flit
Away from sight; the mocking-bird sings,
And the ecstatic song gushing rings
O'er thy waters, and away o'er the hill—
And sitting there, I linger still.

The tinkling herd comes down to drink,
And slake their thirst along the brink
Of th' spring's running water—
It rolls along the muddy water,
Dabbled by the cattles tramp, to my cascade;
And rolling onward beneath the shade
Is lost beyond; and still the waters run
Till settles down the sinking sun
When all is lost to sight, in twilight hour;
But sitting there in Nature's bower
I listen at the waters babble,
And hear its ceaseless dabble, dabble.

The calling horn—that calls away,
That winds all up at failing day—
Unheeded winds its calling sound,
Unheeded heard its notes around;
Till night's curtain—a blackened pall—
Throws blackness round and over all;
I leave gum spring, and bright cascade,
And homeward my way is slowly made.
The cascade by the old gum spring
Will never from my memory fade;
Its music in my ear will ring;
The glad bird by its side will sing
To soothe the care by th' present made;
No! not it never from memory can fade.

WRITTEN FOR THE TIMES.

A COMPENDIUM OF LAW.

NUMBER XXX.

Limitations:—All actions of trespass, detinue, trover, replevin account upon the case; all actions of debt for rent, and actions of debt upon any account without specialty; all actions for penalties imposed by statute, (unless the time for bringing such penal actions be otherwise directed;) all actions brought by an indorsee upon any bond or other security made negotiable by law, shall be commenced within the time and limitation by this chapter directed, and not after, that is, actions of trespass for goods and chattels, *quare clausum fregit*, of detinue, trover, replevin, upon the case, debt for rent, or upon simple contract, for penalties as aforesaid, by indorsee as aforesaid, and actions of account render (except such accounts as concern the trade of merchandize between merchant and merchant and their factors and servants) shall be commenced within three years next after the cause of action accrued, and not after; and actions of trespass for assault and battery and inprisonment, within one year after the cause of action accrued; and actions upon the case for words, within six months after the words spoken. [Rev. Code, ch. 65, sec. 3.] Where an original writ is returned "not found," a term is supposed to elapse without suing out an alias. The suit is discontinued; and if, at a subsequent term, an alias be sued, its date is the commencement of the action, and consequently, in an action for slander, if the words were spoken more than six months before its date, the statute of limitations is a bar, [2. D. & B. 491.] In case of one dying intestate in another State, the statute of limitations does not begin to run, until administration is granted in this State, [2. Ire. 440.] If an action be wrongfully brought in the name of one without his knowledge or consent, and he have to pay the costs upon its dismission, his right of action for the *tort* against the person who wrongfully sued in his name, accrues, not from the commencement of the wrongful action, but only from the time when he is compelled to pay the money on account of it; and consequently the statute of limitations will begin to run only from that time. [1. Ire. 147.] A person, who has received negroes from his father, under a parol gift or loan, is but a bailee, and cannot avail himself of the statute of limitations. [5. Ire Eq 111. and 13. Ire. 459.] Where slaves are given by parol, the bailment ceases upon the death of the donee: and the possession of the slaves, for three years, by those claiming in their own right under the will of the donee, vests in them the title. Powell *vs* same. 1. D. & B's Eq. 379. cited and approved. [8. Ire. Eq. 153.] Proof that the defendant said at one time "he owed the plaintiff right smart of money," and at another "he owed him the biggest debt he owed to any person," will not take a case out of the statute of limitations. [3. Ire. 376.] Where A. undertook to go to Georgia, sell a negro of the plaintiff's and collect his hire, and with the proceeds pay off, *upon his return to this State*, a certain judgment, and instead of applying such proceeds to the satisfaction of the judgment, appropriated them to his own use; a right of action accrued to the plaintiff as soon as A. returned to this State, and of course the statute of limitations began to run from that time. No excuse (beyond the exceptions in the statute itself) such as the deception of the defendant, &c., will, in a court of law, prevent the statute from running.

Whether they can be urged with more effect in another tribunal, it is unnecessary to enquire. [3 Ire. 481; see also 2. Murph. 115.] The neglect to prosecute a legal claim within the proper time, though arising from mistake, amounts to *laches*, and the party must abide the consequences, unless the other party either agreed not to take advantage of the delay, or contributed to bring about the delay. [8. Ire. Eq 201.] The time fixed in a statute, as a bar to the redemption, in the case of an express mortgage, specifying a day of forfeiture, must also be applied to a right of redemption, arising by construction of a Court of Equity, and the time must be computed from the accruing of the right to sue.

A Court of Equity can no more disregard a statute of limitation and repose, than a Court of Law can. [7. Ire. Eq. 282.] Where the bar of the statute of limitations against an account of ten years standing is repelled by an admission that the account is open, and a promise to settle it, the length of time, will not, of itself, operate as a bar; but it may, connected with other circumstances, be sufficient to induce the court to require evidence of the claim so clear, consistent and natural, as to amount to positive and almost conclusive proof. Where one person sold to another, certain articles of furniture, and afterwards sent him goods to sell as his factor, and ten years afterwards, the factor, in reply to his principal calling on him for a settlement, acknowledged that the account was open and promised to settle it; *it was held*, that the sale of the furniture was not an isolated transaction, which would be barred by the statute of limitations, but formed an item in the account, when the parties proceeded in their other dealings, and that, therefore, the letter of the factor repelled the effect of the lapse of time as to this, as well as to the other parts of the demand. [1. Ire. Eq. 75.] On the compromise of a suit, the defendant agreed to pay the fee of the plaintiff's attorney—neglected to do so, and the plaintiff was obliged to pay it himself. *Held*, that the statute of limitations did not begin to run against the plaintiff's claim, until he paid the money, and that it was not necessary to give notice of the payment to the other party, to entitle the plaintiff to bring his suit. [12. Ire. 267.] Where A. owed B. and made him a payment taking his acknowledgment with a promise to refund, in the case the payment exceeded the amount due, and upon a reference, the arbitrator found that B. was overpaid; it was held, in an action upon the acknowledgment, that the statute of limitations did not begin to run until the award was made, [3. Dev. 421.] When money has been received by an agent, a demand or a misapplication of the money is necessary before an action can be brought, and the statute of limitations only begins to run from the time of such demand. [1. Dev. 79. 3. D. & B. 55, and 3. Ire. 96.] Cited and approved. [11. Ire 77.] A surety who pays money for his principal, may maintain an action against his co-surety for his ratable part, without first making a demand and the statute of limitations therefore begins to run from the time of the payment of the money. [4. Dev. 360.] An executor's right to the personal property of his testator, commences at the death of the testator, and from that time the statute of limitations begins to run against him. When a party claims a title in himself, under a conveyance from one *non compos mentis*, and has possession under such alleged title, he does not hold as bailee, but although the original owner is not barred by such adverse possession, on account of his incapacity, yet when his incapacity is removed, or he dies, having an executor, the statute will begin to run. [13. Ire 174.] The mere existence of disconnected and opposing demands between two parties, one of which demands is of recent date, will not take a case out of the statute of limitations. There must be mutual running accounts, having reference to each other between the parties, for an item within time to have that effect. [1. D & B 320.] Although no *laches* are imputed to the State, and as to it, the rule is "*nullum tempus occurrit*," &c., yet this is not the case as to those bodies to whom the execution of public trusts are confided. And where the County Court brought an action of assumpsit against a Treasurer of public buildings, *it was held*, that the statute was a bar. [4. Dev. 368.]

The act limiting the time in which prosecutions shall be commenced for misdemeanors, has a *proviso*, that in case the offender shall abscond or conceal himself, or the offence shall have been committed in a secret manner, the statute shall not begin to run until the apprehension of the offender, or discovery of the offence. The act limiting the time in which civil actions may be brought, has no *proviso* to this effect, and it is settled, that no fraud or concealment will prevent the statute from beginning to run, at the time the cause of action accrues, or the possession becomes adverse. [2 J. 115.] The objection, that the equity of a plaintiff's bill to have a division of slaves is barred by long adverse possession, may be taken by a demurrer. The fact that the adverse possession, relied upon, to bar a plaintiff, was commenced and continued under a mistake as to effects, [3. Ire. Eq 123.]

G.

Judgments Reversed.

The great change which makes a man a Christian, must be accompanied or followed by many minor changes. Our estimate of the relative value of many things earthly, must be entirely altered by the fact that we have been brought distinctly to prefer heaven to everything purely earthly. The current which sets so strongly in one direction, must bring into it, and carry onward all lesser and all opposing currents, and the very nature of the change which sets the soul upon a higher pursuit, and moves it by the impulse of new affections, must diminish the attractiveness and worth of many possessions or pleasures once held dear, and sought after eagerly. What is sweet may become tasteless, if not bitter, and the soul that shrank from giving up any earthly good, even in anticipation, may be brought to say heartily, with the pious Father Augustine, 'What I feared to be parted from, was now a joy to part with.'

In the course of the great transition, and in its consequences, there must be numerous instances of judgments reversed. Well settled decisions of the mind must be reexamined, must often be abandoned as untenable. Pursuits which the judgment had pronounced to be lawful, and had been bribed to call praiseworthy, must undergo a searching inquiry before the judgment, rectified and unbribed. And things thus rejudged and condemned, must be forsaken, not merely with submission or forced acquiescence, but with that joy with which a holy man should part with everything which betrays or defiles him.

A thorough-paced worldling fears to part with his wealth, unless to purchase some sensual pleasure, or buy for him some esteem in the world, or some standing in the church. It is not at all improbable, that oftentimes such men are diverted from all thought of religion by the anticipation of claims to which religion must bid them yield, and which it will make it necessary for them to unlock their carefully guarded coffers. The gay and pleasure-loving lady fears that religion may make it necessary for her to give up the dance and the card table, or leave the assemblies of fashion for the quiet prayer-meeting, and the company of the people of God. The ambitious student, gazing from afar at the high places of the earth, and soaring, in spirit, to reach its tempting and splendid rewards, fears lest religion may demand that he should relinquish all these prizes and spend his life as an obscure missionary or an humble disciple of Christ, in some circumscribed sphere. The libertine fears that religion will forbid him to gratify his lusts; and the lover of ease and elegant leisure, that it will call him to hard labor, and set before him coarse and unwelcome tasks. Thus the various classes of sinners have each their special fear that religion will be intrusive and exacting, and separate them from their darling, habitual sin.

Nor are such fears altogether groundless. It is the precise effect of the religion of Christ to separate the sinner from his sins. It must undoubtedly asks for self-denial, and dispose men to be self-denying. But it so changes the heart, that with the holy man we have quoted, we find that what we 'feared to be parted from, is now a joy to part with.' The worldling turns the key of his money drawer, or opens his purse-strings wide and gives his money freely for God's cause, and the advancement of Christ's kingdom, and finds that there is a 'joy' in devising liberal things, which his wealth had never been able to buy for him in all his exchanges of it for pretended pleasures. The fair lover of pleasure lays aside her robes and her jewels, and finds her way to the place of prayer, or the hovel of the poor and the sick, and is astonished to find a truer happiness in her desertion of the ball room, than ever she found in the giddy dance. The student forgets his dreams of power and distinction, and joyfully accepts a mission from Christ to the vilest and most obscure of mankind. The voluptuary feels the joy of restored purity, and the indolent man the joy of activity in Christ's blessed service. An appeal is taken from the 'old man' to the 'new,' and all false judgments are reversed.

We do not mean by all this, to assert that self denial is not painful, or that sacrifice is always performed without a sigh. We have no desire to mislead or to tempt men to enter the narrow way by the assurance that it is strewn with flowers, or abounds with pleasant fruits, hanging over the path of the traveler. But we say that self-denial, even, has its accompanying pleasure. There is a joy in a sacrifice as true as the joy of a feast, and far more lasting. What we part with for Christ's sake, and out of love to his precious name and redeemed church, it is a joy to part with. It may be a high attainment, but it is a possible attainment, to count it 'all joy,' that for our blessed Master's sake we are called to suffer and 'endure hardness.' Let the worldling understand this, and seek the pleasures which he cannot now understand, by giving up his favorite sin and seeking and finding that true happiness which is known only to the servants of Jesus Christ. He will find that 'what he feared to part with, it is now a joy to be parted from.'—*S. S. Times.*

OXFORD, N. C.

Mr. Times:—Please allow me to dissent from a definition contained in the issue of your excellent paper.

You call Logic "the science of using words." I am sure that a little reflection will convince you that this definition is very defective.

Several years ago I began to call Logic *the science of proof* and Rhetoric *the art of communicating proof*. These definitions have afforded me astonishing assistance in unfolding the uses and beauties of Logic and Rhetoric. I am prepared to prove that these definitions are correct—but prefer to submit them, without comment, to the candid consideration of your intelligent readers. J. R. MILLS.

(The definition given in the TIMES a few weeks since was not intended as a *full* definition of the term Logic; it was an incidental passage in a brief notice of a new work on Logic in which work several pages were devoted to the proper definition of the term. Our readers would be under many obligations to Prof. Mills for an article upon this subject, as he is fully prepared to present it in a clearer and more satisfactory light than we find it in any of our publications.—EDS.)

THE TIMES.

GREENSBORO, N. C.

Saturday.....March 16, 1861

C. C. CAIN, J. W. ALBRIGHT, } Editors and Proprietors.

Terms.

THE TIMES is published weekly in Greensboro, N. C. at $2 a year, in advance. No paper sent unless the money accompanies the order, and the paper will be discontinued at the expiration of the time paid for.

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One insertion of ten lines	one insertion	$1 00
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One half column	do	8 00
One column	do	15 00
One square one month		2 00
One square six months		5 00
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Three do do		4 00
One quarter column one month		6 00
One half column do		10 00
One column do		15 00
One quarter column one year		50 00
One half column do		80 00
One column do		150 00

Maud.

This story, "the autobiography of a literary character," is concluded in this number of the *Times*. It has made quite a sensation with many of our readers, and we think they are now prepared to endorse what we said of it in the beginning. Paul Rivlewood is comparatively young in the literary world, but his writings will show that he has a good prospect for the future. We expect more MSS from Paul, with which we will treat our readers occasionally.

We have some orders on hand for back numbers of the Times, containing this story, but we reply to all at once—the back numbers are exhausted; we cannot supply, outside our regular file, a single whole set.

Boot and Shoe Factory.

It affords us much pleasure to refer to the manufacturing establishment, connected with the Boot and Shoe Store of B. G. Graham & Co. Seeing a disposition on the part of others, to encourage Southern enterprise, and having a disposition themselves to do what they could, Messrs. B. G. Graham & Co., have employed a number of first rate workmen and are now manufacturing fine boots and shoes, for gentlemen and ladies. We have seen several specimens of their work, and they are as fine as the best work ever brought from the northern market. Our friends in town, ladies and gentlemen, also from the country and county merchants, cannot do better than give Messrs. B. G. Graham & Co., a call. We learn that one merchant on seeing a specimen of the ladies shoe, spoke for five hundred pair.

The Military Bill.

We publish this week the new Military bill, passed by the recent legislature.—This bill is of interest to every man in the state, and no one should fail to read it, or upon failure to comply with some of its requirements, he might have to pay some of the penalties therein incorporated.

"The State of the Country."

Such is the title of an article originally published in the Southern Presbyterian Review, by Dr. Thornwell of Columbia, but now published in pamphlet form. It is said Dr. Thornwell spent seventy consecutive hours in the preparation of this article; and it is the ablest document we have seen upon this subject. But for its length we would re-publish the article entire in our columns. The pamphlet may be had of the Guardian Office, Columbia, S. C.

Nearly 300 men have been enlisted in Baltimore for the army of the Southern Confederacy.

A fire occurred in Newbern on last Friday, destroying property worth $8,000.

Hon. John A. Gilmer.

In many of our exchanges, opposed to Mr. Gilmer in politics, we have recently seen charges made that Mr. Gilmer had been franking Republican speeches to *free negroes*. We are no partisan apologist for Mr. Gilmer, but no gentleman could believe that he would be guilty of so contemptible an act, and one so utterly useless, were he mean enough to stoop to it, since *free negroes* cast no votes. We admire an honest opponent, could love him for his honesty. The Charlotte Democrat is of this caste; and instead of taking up and dealing out such low slander, the Democrat, without any facts, save such as are prompted by a conscious honesty, promptly denied the charge on first sight.

Below, we have a letter from Mr. Gilmer to the Raleigh Register in explanation:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, February 27th, 1861.

J. W. SYME, Esq.—*Dear Sir*: I have received several letters advising me that speeches and documents have been received at different post offices in my state directed to free negroes.

Nothing could have induced me to do such a thing, or knowingly to permit the same to be done. Some weeks since I united with other Union Southern members of Congress in buying a large quantity of documents, and the speeches of Messrs. Colfax, Mc'Lean and other members, with a view of distributing them among the voters in the Southern States I was desirous, and did all I could to place one in the hand of each voter in the State. After franking such as I wanted to be sent into my State I engaged some young men to direct them from the census lists, as did the Breckinridge Committee in this city before the last Presidential election.

If any became directed to free negroes under my frank, it must have occurred in this way. I have entered with the gentleman who did the directing, and they assure me that they directed to none who did not appear on the said lists as white persons. The consultor may have made errors, and some of the documents may have been, through these mistakes, directed inadvertently to such. I certainly had no documents to waste with such persons and regret much if any of them went under such direction. But these speeches and documents contained nothing that would induce such persons to be less submissive and obedient to the whites or less loyal to the laws.

If I had the least suspicion that, by any possibility, any of the documents could have happened to be directed as after said, the said lists should not have been used by my directors.

Please publish the above explanation and oblige. Yours truly,

JOHN A. GILMER.

Spring Trade.

But very few Merchants will leave home this season for their usual Spring supply of goods. The tightness in the money market will compel the people to buy less, and will prevent the merchants from making close collections of outstanding accounts. A great many, therefore, will not leave home at all, and will make small orders to supply sorts sold out.

There is a disposition with northern Jobbers to cut off southern credit—the state of the country is such, they run great risk to make sales on time in the south. There is, therefore, an opening for southern Jobbers peculiarly favorable. First, the amount of goods to be purchased by each merchant, is so small as hardly to justify the expense of going to New York. Secondly, there is not the same faith with northern Jobbers in southern paper as there naturally should be with southern Jobbers. Third, the confidance is reciprocal, the southern merchant will order from the Southern Jobber with better faith than he will from the northern. Fourth, the difference in exchange is an important item, New York charging from five to seven per cent. and Petersburg or Richmond receiving North Carolina money at par.

We have taken the pains and trouble to converse and to correspond with a great many merchants, not only in eastern and western North Carolina, but also in Virginia, and the almost universal decision is, not to go to New York. We have advocated southern trade strongly for some time past, and are sincerely glad at the present indications. In every case we have advised merchants to try Richmond, with the positive assurance that they would find the trade on terms as favorable as could be afforded in New York. The Richmond Jobbers import largely, and direct, not touching at New York, as many suppose. We are informed by merchants who have tried Richmond, that they can buy goods as cheap in that market as in any market north.

We presume the amount of goods in the houses of Jobbers this season will be materially smaller than heretofore, both north and south; we learn, however, that the Richmond importers had given out their European orders before the crisis had assumed so threatening an aspect, and, therefore, their importations will be larger this season than usual. We advise all our southern merchants, therefore, to give Richmond a trial, feeling assured they will buy goods as superior on terms as cheap, with no discount on North Carolina money, and at the same time be encouraging southern trade. On this subject, the Raleigh Register very justly says, "the most direct road to Southern independence is not through secession from the Union, but through the encouragement given to Southern enterprise by Southern men. Let Southern men encourage Southern merchants, Southern printers, and Southern enterprise in every respect; this, and this alone, in our opinion, is the proper road to Southern independence."

We have not space to refer to this subject more at length this week. Will hereafter. There are a few cards among our advertisements; we shall try to make a more extended list that we can endorse as enterprising and perfectly reliable. Merchants visiting Richmond need no better house or one more convenient, than the Columbian Hotel.

"No Convention."

From the best information we can gain, all the counties having been officially heard from except two, the convention is defeated by a little over 500 votes.

There were a great many so anxious for a convention, that they suffered their feelings to get the better of them. And it was from this excited state of the public mind that we mostly feared the consequences of a convention. Even were we all in favor of secession, it is better to act coolly and after mature deliberation. Governments are intended, in their forms of construction, to last forever. Hence a few months delay in reflecting and maturing, in point of time will never be missed, but in consequences may never cease to speak in the destiny of the nation.

The more perfect the government in its infancy, the more permanent it is likely to be. Strifes in the beginning, or antagonistic elements, will forever ensure strifes for the future. We are, therefore, content to let events have their way for awhile; our state is suffering in none of her internal regulations, and is not likely to suffer soon. Dispassionate discussion will enlighten the public mind, and when we move we will move all together, and we will move with regularity, quietness and celerity.

Recriminations.

"Let your moderation be known among all men." An exhortation as useful in politics, as in religion. Abusing my neighbor because he does not think as I do—denouncing him as untrue to truth and justice—is not christian. Whoever is guilty of such abuse or denunciation, is himself untrue to truth and justice. He would deprive his neighbor of the inalienable right to think for himself, and prescribe his actions by the conscience of another. If we cannot establish our position by immutable reason—not such reason as merely satisfy our own mind but reasons unanswerable—we should hold our views with no greater respect than we respect the honesty of our neighbor who differs with us. He who abuses another simply because he differs with him in opinion, shows that his position is a weak one—hardly able to bear him up.

There is no mistake about the division of sentiment on the secession question. Even within the seceded States, there is a strong opposition element. Last week we read a letter from a reliable man who has lived in Mississippi for sixteen years and upwards, and he says there is a very large proportion of the people of Mississippi opposed to the proceedings of the State Convention and of the Southern Congress, but who are afraid to speak out on account of the violence of the secessionists. We were informed by an intelligent gentleman from South Carolina, soon after the secession ordinance was passed by the State Convention, that if the ordinance had been submitted to a fair vote of the people, uninfluenced by the violence of the secessionists, it was his opinion the people would have voted it down. The news from Texas reports that of 50,500 votes, secession received 28,000, a bare majority. From these facts we repeat, there is a division of sentiment on the secession question, and we are compelled to believe that the masses of both parties are honest.

The question of secession is the question of the day; it has swallowed up all others; we hear it discussed on the streets, in the social circle, in religious meetings—wherever we go. There is nothing half so exciting or excitable. And we are sorry to say that good neighbors, and sometimes substantial church brethren, suffer the discussion to produce angry feelings and harsh words. Therefore "let your moderation be known among all men."

Dr. W. A. Smith.

Our readers will find an address upon our second and third pages by Dr. Smith, president of Rondolph Macon College, upon the political troubles of the country. We have published it because it presents some thoughts from a different stand point than usually discoursed upon, and which deserve the serious attention of our readers.

N. C. ARMY BUTTON.—O. S. Baldwin, Esq. of Wilmington, N. C., has placed upon our table a specimen of the military button, recently advertised in our paper, having embossed the coat of arms of our State. Knowing little of heraldry, we cannot see much in the coat of arms to admire, but as to the mechanical execution of the button itself, we can truly say it is decidedly neat and in good taste.

Mr. Baldwin can furnish the buttons in any quantity, and at low prices.—*Standard.*

We are personally acquainted with Mr. Baldwin and his work, and can with pleasure commend his large clothing establishment in Wilmington, whether for military or citizen service. Work is promptly done to order, and there is no question as to satisfaction.

VOLE CHOTE, N. C., March 7, 1861.

EDS. TIMES—*Dear Sirs*:—In your issue of the 2nd inst., your printers have most ridiculously perverted a passage in an extract of mine published under head of "Spirit of Love"—making "a bird of *eva*" read "a bird of *war!*" Horrible! "No wonder so many poets die young!"

Please make the correction, as I do not desire in these times of "war and rumors of war" to make the peaceful spirit of Love a bird of *war!!*

In your next issue I trust you will oblige

Your friend &c., very truly

MARTIN V. MOORE.

(Printers often receive abuse for mistakes, when perhaps the writer might divide the responsibility. Printers are not governed so much by the sense of the writer, or what he means to say; as by what his writing appears to say—Ed.)

Texas Convention.

GALVESTON, March 8.—On the 4th inst. the Convention declared Texas out of the Federal Union. Gov. Houston has issued a proclamation to that effect.

The Convention has passed an ordinance authorizing the appointment of delegates to represent Texas in the Provisional Government.

Vessels sent by the Federal Government will not be seized.

Gov. Houston, it is said, will not resign, nor take the oath of allegiance.

The Convention is discussing the ordinance defining treason.

Col. McCullough has been sent with a detachment of Guards to the upper forts.

Trinity College.

A friend writes us that the recent college elections resulted as follows:

For Chief Marshal—Haywood Davenport, of Plymouth, N. C.

Chief Manager—J. D. Pitts, of Bellmont S. C.

Chief Director—C. W. Ogburn, Greensboro N. C.

We are happy to learn that the attendance at Trinity is large, much more so than might have been anticipated in view of the unsettled state of public affairs and the depressed condition of money matters.

The Louisiana State Convention, on Thursday, in secret session passed an ordinance transferring to the government of the Confederate States the sum of five hundred and thirty-six thousand dollars, the amount of customs received and moneys seized by the State.

Among the passengers by the America for Liverpool, was Geo. Wilson, of North Carolina.

High Point Reporter.

The Editor publishes the following card:

"We offer the High Point Reporter establishment including the Press, Type, Office Fixtures and good will, for sale.—The paper has a good circulation, a fair advertising patronage, and the run of Job Work is very good.

We offer it for sale because we wish to change our occupation. If early application be made we will give a bargain in it, and if early application be not made, we will not sell at all, at least for some time to come."

Delaware Legislature.

WILMINGTON, Del., March 8.—The Delaware Legislature adjourned *sine die* today.

An endeavor was made to call an extra session in April on the state of the Union, but it failed.

The Legislature refused by a large majority to renew the present lottery grant held by Messrs. Wood & Eddy, which expires in a few months.

It is probable that no more lottery grants will be made by this State.

The Southern Congress.

MONTGOMERY, March 8.—Mr. Clayton introduced a bill to establish an Admiralty Court at Key West.

Mr. Sharron introduced a resolution inquiring into the condition of the Custom-House at New Orleans.

Mr. Conrad introduced a communication proposing a change in the law regulating boats.

The Army bill was passed. It was reported that 50,000 men will soon be ready for the field.

MONTGOMERY, March 9.—Congress did nothing in public.

It is understood that the permanent Constitution will be completed to night or Monday, and that a recess will follow.

The reported announcement of a Commissioner to Europe was premature. It is believed that none will be confirmed until the Conference at Washington has been concluded.

MONTGOMERY, March 11.—A permanent Constitution has been reported and adopted. Its provisions are kept secret, but members of Congress say that amongst them is one by which the President is to hold his office for six years, another by which Executive appointments under the grade of Cabinet offices are to hold during good behavior and to be removed for causes to be assigned in writing. The African Slave Trade is forever prohibited. A clause was adopted by which Cabinet officers are not prohibited from holding seats in Congress.

An act has been passed authorizing the issue $1,000,000 in Treasury notes.

An appropriation bill for current expenses was passed.

The Secretary of the Treasury finds no difficulty in negotiating as much of the $15,000,000 loan at par, as is needed at present.

Anniversary of Guilford Grays.

MARCH 15TH, 1861.

Orders.—At 9 o'clock, A. M. Guilford Grays will assemble in front of Court House.

At 9½, Reception of Danville Grays.

At 9¾, Guilford Grays and Danville Grays will proceed to the Depot.

At 10, Reception of the Rowan Rifle Guards.

At 2, P. M. Danville Grays, Rowan Rifle Guards, and Guilford Grays, will proceed to the Depot.

At 2½, Reception of the Orange Guards.

At 3, Reception of Companies by the Mayor.

At 4, Dress Parade.

SATURDAY MORNING.

At 9 A. M. Companies assemble in front of Court House—to witness the departure of Danville Grays.

At 10, Proceed to the Depot to witness the departure of Orange Guards.

At 2 P. M, Proceed to the Depot to witness the departure of R. R. Guards.

BY ORDER OF COMMANDANT.

PAPER CRAVATS.—Application has been made by a firm in New York for a patent for paper neckties, printed in imitation of silk and gingham with great exactness and beauty. The Scientific American says this firm sold last season, of one single style of cloth neckties, seventeen thousand dozen.

The Virginia Convention---Report of the Committee on Federal Relations.

On Saturday last the Committee on Federal Relations in the Virginia State Convention made a partial report, and five minority reports were submitted by dissenting members of the committee. The majority report is quite long, but in substance as follows:

The preamble declares it absolutely necessary that all parties shall exercise prudence, calmness and forbearance, and that Virginia is determined to require such guaranties for the protection of the rights of the people of the slaveholding States as in her judgment will be sufficient for the accomplishment of that object.

The first resolution asserts the independent sovereignty and equality of the States, and declares it to be the duty of the Federal Government to protect, with equal care, the great interests that spring from the institutions of each.

The second declares that as African slavery is a vital part of the social system where it exists, any interference with it either by Federal authority or by other States, is unconstitutional, offensive and dangerous.

The third declares that the formation of sectional parties and the choice of functionaries on the ground of their hostility to other sections of the Union, is contrary to the principles on which our system rests, and tends to overthrow.

The fourth declares that the Territories ought to be fairly partitioned between the two sections of the Union, and the property of each section protected within the limits assigned to it.

The fifth relates to the forts and arsenals, and declares that when a State seceles, the forts and arsenals within her territory reverts of right to her, and that it is unwise, impolitic and offensive to accumulate arms and munitions of war in States interested in such matters.

The sixth acknowledges the blessings of the Union and expresses the hope that our difficulties may be amicably adjusted and fraternal feelings restored throughout the land.

The seventh declares that to remove existing causes of complaint, the fugitive slave law should be made more effectual, the expenditures of the government reduced, and that State authorities should repeal their personal liberty enactments; but to restore the Union and preserve confidence, the Federal Constitution should be amended so as to secure effectually to all the States their just rights.

The eighth acknowledges the right of secession, and declares emphatically against coercion.

The ninth refers to the fact of the withdrawal of the seceded States, and to the difficulties that may ensue in regard to the free navigation of the Mississippi, the maintenance of the forts in those States and the power to restrain smuggling of goods along the borders of the seceded States, and

The tenth declares it to be the will of Virginia to deal peaceably with these questions, and if necessary to recognize the independence of the seceded States, and to make such treaties with them as may be proper.

The eleventh resolution invites responses at their earliest convenience from the other States of the Union to the above propositions and to the amendments to the Constitution proposed, either by popular vote or by Convention, and declares that in the event the non slaveholding States fail to respond satisfactorily, Virginia "will feel compelled to resume the powers granted by her under the Constitution of the United States, and to throw herself upon her reserved rights."

The twelfth declares that Virginia will await a reasonable time for responses to these propositions, but in the meantime the [illegible] of the seceded States not be reinforced, nor recaptured, nor payment of imposts upon their commerce exacted, "nor any measure resorted to calculated to produce hostile collision."

The thirteenth declares that Virginia will regard any hostile attitude on the part of the Federal Government towards the seceded States pending these negotiations, as aggressive and offensive to her honor, and would regard any such action on the part of the seceded States as hurtful and unfriendly, and as leaving them free to determine their future policy.

The fourteenth and last resolution declares that "the peculiar relations of the States of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri and Arkansas to the other States, make it proper, in the judgment of this Convention, that the former States should consult together and concert such measures for final action as the honor, the interests and the safety of the people thereof may demand, and for that purpose the proper authorities of those States are requested to appoint Commissioners to meet Commissioners to be appointed by this Convention on behalf of the people of this State, at Frankfort, in the State of Kentucky, on the 1st Monday in May next.

The resolutions were laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

From the New York Herald of Friday.

Important Proposition in the Cotton Confederacy.

We published yesterday a telegraphic despatch from Montgomery stating that the Congress of the Confederate States ad pted a resolution to the effect "that the Judiciary Committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of prohibiting the importation of slaves into the confederacy from the United States, except owned by persons emigrating thence for settlement and residence." The object of this measure is to bring such a pressure on the border slave States as they cannot resist—to compel them to j in the cotton States on pain of losing their only market for the slaves which they breed.

If a bill of the kind indicated should be passed Virginia would either have to become a free State or a member of the Southern Confederacy. Her slaves in future would be of so little value to her that she would have to emancipate them to shift for themselves, as she could not afford to feed and clothe them without remuneration. That is too much even for Northern philanthropy. Virginia, according to the returns of the census of last year, had 105,826 slaves—or say she has now in round numbers half a million of negro bondmen. This the largest number held by any State. It amounts to half the number of the white population of the State. Now, Virginia has no cotton fields, and does not need so many slaves for her own labor. She sells them, therefore, to the cotton States, who can afford to pay a good price for them; and it is in this way that slaves are a source of wealth to her. If she had no market in the cotton States, so far from being a source of wealth and profit, the slaves would become a cause of poverty and loss, and, in self-defence, she would be compelled to abolish slavery.—Hence the measure proposed in the Southern Confederacy is a meanace to her that she must speedily take one side or the other in the quarrel with the North.

It was with a view to gain over the border States that the Confederacy insisted in their Constitution a prohibition against the African slave trade; for the opening of that trade, which South Carolina so much desired, would bring down the price of negroes, and it is on this ground, and not from any philanthophic ideas, that Virginia and other border slave States have been always opposed to the African traffic. The question of a slave trade between the cotton States and the United States was left designedly an open question in the Southern Constitution, and to be decided by Congress, in order that it might be a lever with which to hoist the border States into the Confederacy. By the census it appears that Tennessee has 287,112 slaves, Kentucky 225,490 and North Carolina 328,377 (equal to half her white population.) These States would be all affected by the proposed measure, but not to the same extent as Virginia—It is upon the latter that it is intended specially to operate, because as Virginia goes they will all go.

On the other hand, if Virginia and the other border slave States shou'd secede and join the cotton Confederacy, what security should they have for the rendition of their fugitive slaves by the Northern Confederacy? None whatever, unless there should be a treaty of amity between the two Confederacies. Moreover, in the event of civil war their soil would be the battle ground, and they would suffer more than either the Northern or the cotton States. They are thus placed between two fires, and it is a question with them on which side lies the balance of interest—There can be little doubt that, on the whole, they would consider the preponderance of interest lay with the cotton Confederacy, for if, in a civil war, the Northern fanatics should prove successful, they would assuredly abolish slavery in every Southern State. Hence the propriety of each section protected within the slavery interest in Virginia, interpreting Mr. Lincoln's inaugural as indicating a coercive programme, is becoming more violent and revolutionary. Secession is making rapid strides. The Richmond *Enquirer*, as our readers have seen, calls upon Virginia to take her stand immediately and be no longer divided, as very soon she will have to fight either under the banners of Jefferson Davis or Abraham Lincoln. The argument of Wise's organ for joining the cotton Confederacy and thus making the State a unit is that, in the contingency of coercion, the secessionists will join the army of the South, whatever the State may do, and that this might lead to civil war between the Virginians themselves.

Unless the President, therefore, in some decided way announces a peace policy very soon there is every probability of the secession of the mother of States and of Presidents, and that the Old Dominion will take most if not all the border slave States with her.

Gen. Houston still for the Union.

The Austin (Texas) Intelligencer has been permitted to publish the following extract from a letter written by Gov. Houston to an old friend, defining his position:

"You say it is reported that I am for secession. Ask those who say so to point to a word of mine authorizing the statement. I have declared myself in favor of peace, of harmony, of compromise, in order to obtain a fair expression of the will of the people. Dangerous as may be the precedent inaugurated by the Convention, before the majesty of the law, which recognises its power to submit the question of disunion to the people, I yield, in the same spirit that actuated Andrew Jackson in paying the fine arbitrarily imposed on him at New Orleans. I am determined that those who would overthrow law shall learn no lesson from me.

"I still believe that secession will bring ruin and civil war. Yet, if the people will, I can bear it with them. Sixty seven years of freedom, the recollection of the past triumphs and sufferings, the memories of heroes whom I have seen and known, and whose venerated shades would haunt my footsteps were I to falter now, may perhaps have made me too devoted to the Constitution and the Union. But be it so. Did I believe that liberty and the rights of the South demanded the sacrifice, I would not hesitate. I believe that less concession than was necessary to frame the Constitution will now preserve it.—Thus believing, I cannot vote for secession.

"I have hesitated to say aoything on this topic, because I desire the people to act for themselves. My views are on record. Yet it is perhaps but right that my old friend should know that the charge that I am for secession is false."

Street Cars To Be Propelled By Steam In St. Louis.

The Evening News, of that city, says:

Mr. Charles Rigdon, an ingenious machinist, is engaged at the Western Foundry in making an apparatus to propel the street cars through the agency of steam. The furnace and boiler are to be upright, and placed in front of the car, occupying a space of about three feet square. The cylinders are to be three inches in diameter, with a nine-inch stroke, and will give a power equal to that of about three horses. Coke will be used for fuel, and the steam will be condensed in a large water chamber under the seats of the car, to prevent too free escape of the steam into the streets. In the opinion of those who have investigated the machinery, there is every prospect of its being entirely successful for the purpose designed."

Missouri Convention.—A resolution was unanimously adopted in the Missouri Convention, tendering the thanks of the Convention to Senators Crittenden and Douglas for their efforts to procure peace for their distracted country. Judge Burch, a candidate for United States Senator, made a strong speech against secession, declaring in favor of the enforcement of the laws, and expressing a willingness to support the Government in its effort to uphold the Union.

Pensacola, March 11.—Our preparations are progressing rapidly. We will be soon enabled to resist any attempt at coercion. Gen. Braxton Bragg, of the Confederate Army, is in command.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, March 10.—A Cabinet meeting was held last night on other subjects than appointments to office.

The condition of the Southern forts held by the Federal troops engaged the deep attention of Gen. Scott and others, yesterday.

From recent information it appears there is much dissatisfaction in the army even on the frontiers.

Secretary Seward will be able to attend to his duties to morrow.

A number of subordinate officers in the army have resigned, and others are preparing to follow their example.

There appears to be but little doubt in the best informed political circles to night, that it was decided in Cabinet meeting last night to evacuate Fort Sumter.

The Scramble for Offices.—A Letter writer says the scenes around the Public Departments are melancholy to witness. Hundreds of hungry applicants for office, including many ex-members of Congress, throng ante-rooms, passages and doorways. The immense Treasury building is literally crammed—each individual expecting an immediate appointment to office, many of them, no doubt, having spent their last penny in reaching Washington. They are the roughest and most seedy-looking individuals seen in this latitude within the memory of the oldest inhabitant. At the General Post Office the crowd was quite as great in proportion, while a legion swarmed through the long passages of the Interior Department—papers in hand and pressing to see the Secretary, but each one patiently awaiting his turn.

Washington, March 11.—The case of Wm. H. Russell, in connection with the Indian Trust Bond Defalcation, which was argued last week in the Criminal Court, was decided to-day. His plea in abatement under the statute of 1858, was sustained, and he was discharged.

Ex-Secretary Floyd, indicted for complicity in the same affair, appeared, and gave security in the sum of $10,000 to appear for trial.

The Senate, in Executive session today, confirmed Robert Payne, District Attorney for the Northern District of Ohio.

The President has also sent in the nominations (which were referred) of Lt Gov. Goodrich, Collector of the port of Boston; Geo. W. McClelland, Secretary of the Massachusetts State Republican Committee, Assistant Postmaster General; Archibald Williams, of Ill., District Judge of Kansas, and Dole, of Ill., Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

The Cumberland and Pocahontas have, according to official advices, left Vera Cruz for Norfolk, and the Powhatan is on her way to New York, leaving only the Macedonian at Vera Cruz.

Washington, March 12th.—Mr. Foster offered a resolution of expulsion of Senator Wigfall and advocated its passage. Clingman, Mason, and Hunter defended Wigfall, taking the ground that Senators owe allegiance only to their respective States, and were bound by their oath to carry out the provisions of the Constitution. Wigfall's course involved only a constitutional question. The Senate had no power to expel a member, except for certain offences against the rules of that body.

No action was taken.

There appears to be but little doubt that Fort Sumter has been ordered to be evacuated. The reason assigned is the impossibility of re-inforcing it with the means now at command, and the almost total exhaustation of Major Anderson's resources. It is understood that the Commissioners of the Confederate States will hold a communication with the Government to-day.

Washington, March 13th.

I am reliably informed that no order for the evacuation of Fort Sumter has yet been issued, although it is believed that the subject is now under consideration.

On yesterday, the time named for the Commissioners from the Confederate States to have an informal interview with Mr. Lincoln, through his Secretary, passed over without a meeting. Mr. Seward excused himself, but did not designate any particular time for the introduction.

It is believed that Mr. Seward is unable to overcome the pressure against his peace policy.

The Commissioners, to-day, made a final and peremptory demand to be received. The result is not yet known.

The resolutions before the Senate looking to the expulsion of Mr. Wigfall have been referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Judge Campbell will resign immediately after the present term of the Supreme Court, on the 14th. He will, it is said, return to his home in Alabama and take no part in public affairs.

Mediation in American Affairs.—The London Star of the 19th has the following:

"It was said that Mr. Cobden had proposed the Swiss Confederation as mediator in the American conflict. The following is the truth of the matter: Mr. Cobden, who is merely a private gentleman, has no authority to propose a mediator. Having been consulted on the subject of the disruption of the Union by some of his numerous friends on the other side of the Atlantic, he suggested that they should choose the Swiss Confederation as an arbitrator. This fact was communicated to M. Fomrod, a member of the Federal Council. This is what took place, but nothing was nor could have been done. If the American Government should claim the mediation of Switzerland, the Confederation would no doubt give the proposal the consideration it merits; but it is not probable that such will be the case."

Fifty-three colored persons left Mobile last week, for Hayti.

MARRIED.

In Wentworth, at the Village Hotel, on the 7th inst, Mr. Ben. Dalton and Miss Pattie Terry, both of Pittsylvania county, Va.

"So run that ye may win."

In Chesterfield, S. C., on the 20th Jan., by Elder A. L. Stough, Mr. E. N. Redfearn of Anson county, N. C., to Miss Atha A., daughter of Elw. Malloy, of the former place.

In Davidson county, on the morning of the 5th inst., before day, by Jacob Walser, Esq., Col. Spurgeon Walser to Miss M. E. Patterson, all of Davidson.

The parties agreeing, the knot was tied;
And the happy Pair one was placed by the Colonel aside,
Long and happy may their lives be:
Unbroken felicity may their eyes see.

The Greensboro Patriot, and the Western Sentinel please copy

DIED.

In this place, on the 8th inst., Annie C., daughter of C. P. and N. L. Mendenhall, aged two years, four months, and five days.

In Aspinwall, Mr. John W. Bourn, from the rupture of a blood vessel. The Panama Star, Feb. 27th says:

This estimable and well known gentleman died yesterday morning; he was for many years a resident on this Isthmus, and for a long time agent of the United States Mail Steamship Company, at Aspinwall, in which he gave very general satisfaction to the travelling public. His kind and gentle manners, and generous hospitality, endeared him to all who came in contact with him. He was generous almost to a fault, and was universally respected and beloved by all who knew him. His many friends both here and in the United States will deeply lament his death. He leaves an orphan son whom we commit to the guardian care of Him who "tempers the wind to the shorn Lamb," and who has promised to be a "father to the fatherless."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Pine Apples, Oranges, Cocoa Nuts, Lemons, Currants, Citron, Seedless Raisins, Macaroni, &c., just received at the LADIES' CONFECTIONARY, One Door West Times Office.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.—This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many rankling disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcerous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions, if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even when no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with the pabulum of life disordered, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is deranged or overthrown. Prepared by

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by Porter & Gorrell, Greensboro, and all other druggists. Feb. 2—3m

Dr. J. Bowne Pops' Imperial Wine Bitters are made from a pure and unadulterated wine, which is about double the usual strength of other Wines, and is imported by only one house in the United States; also, from the following valuable Roots, Herbs, &c., viz: Solomon's Seal, Spikenard, Comfrey, Camomile Flowers, Gentian, Wild Cherry Tree Bark, and Bayberry. We do not profess to have discovered some Roots "known only to the Indians of South America," and a cure for "all diseases which the flesh is heir to," but we claim to present to the public a truly valuable preparation, which every intelligent physician in the country will approve of and recommend.

As a remedy for Incipient Consumption, Weak Lungs, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Nervous System, Paralysis, Piles, Diseases peculiar to Females, Debility, and all cases requiring a tonic, they are unsurpassed. For the aged and infirm, or for persons of a weak constitution—for Ministers of the Gospel, Lawyers, and all public speakers—for Book keepers, Tailors, Seamstresses, Students, Artists, and all persons leading a sedentary life, they will prove truly beneficial. These Bitters not only CURE, but PREVENT Diseases. Being entirely harmless they may be given to Children and Infants with Impunity.

CHAS. WIDDIFIELD & Co., Proprietors
78 William street, New York.

Sold in Greensboro by PORTER & GORRELL.

WRITTEN FOR THE TIMES.

I KNOW THOU WILT FORGET ME.

BY ANNA M. BATES.

I know thou wilt forget me
When dim years have gone by
That other stars will brighten
Thy soft and pleasant sky:
That but a mournful memory
Thou'lt keep of mine and me,
When the splendor of love's dawning
No more for aye may be.

I know thou wilt forget me
All real the vision seems
As if prophetic lustre
Out from the future streamed:
But a shade is on my spirit
And sadness in mine eye
As I feel thou wilt forget me
When dim years have gone by!

WRITTEN FOR THE TIMES.

TO SOMEBODY.

BY FRANK DOANE.

Ever has felt the human heart
More or less of doubtful pain:
I have borne, alas! my part,
Loving thee, I fear, in vain.
Yet, I trust and love thee still,
Giving heart and soul most true,
Gifts for which you can and will
Atonement make *by loving too.*
Return me, thou the love I crave—
Rich as its boundless wealth may be,
I'll have no joy, this side the grave,
So dear as that of *loving thee!*
O! give me this! I'll ask to know
No other bliss while here below!

OUR HOMES.

Privileged Characters.

Into whatever city, town, or neighborhood you go, you find these self-styled "privileged characters." They claim it as a virtue that they "speak out plainly whatever they think." They say:

"I am very frank: there is no deception about me—no *blarney*—people must take me just as I am," etc. And hence they are always hurting somebody's feelings, and many persons are afraid of them because they speak so roughly. They never smooth off any of the rough corners of their speech, and, little as they think of it, they break God's command to "be courteous."

Now there is no necessity of being deceitful. Open-hearted Christian frankness is not opposed to courtesy.

You may tell a person a very disagreeable truth, and do it very kindly at the same time. Paul said he became all things to all men; that is, he adapted himself to their tastes and peculiarities, not sinfully, of course, but courteously.

Don't tell people, always, what you think of them. If you go at that, under the impression that you are more honest than other folks, you will displease God, and make a great many enemies, besides getting many a hard and rare bruise yourself.

The truth is, these people who profess so much honesty and candor, more frequently than otherwise conceal beneath their boasted bluntness and sincerity the most genuine malignity. They love to wound others; but do not wish to be held responsible for it.

Building-Site.

We may safely put on record the following rules as worthy of being observed by that class of persons who desire to build, and who are not compelled to restrict their selection of an appropriate site within certain limits which they cannot ever pass. For such, the primary conditions of a desirable home-stead are:

1. An undoubtedly healthy situation, and one that is easy of access from the public road.

2. A southern exposure, backed by a good growth of forest trees, to break off the force of the winter winds.

3. A cheerful landscape view, especially to the south and west.

4. Perfect drainage on all sides.

5. A dry subsoil, and one that is readily and cheaply excavated.

And, lastly, an abundant supply of pure water, so situated that it may be introduced into the house at a comparatively small expense.

If, in addition to these *desiderata*, the land is naturally of a good quality, and therefore capable of being brought into a high state of cultivation, affection, industry, and good taste, and a sound mind in a sound body, are all that are required to constitute a home that should be pleasant to look upon, and endearing from the associations that, in the course of a few years, will cluster around it. Every vine that is planted, every new flower that blooms, every shrub that puts forth its green leaves in the spring, will add an unconscious charm to the new homestead, while they will tend to strengthen that sentiment of local attachment which springs alike from the pride of possession and from the consciousness that the comfortable habitation and its surroundings are the product of the owner's taste, and in part the work, either of his own hands, or of that of his immediate family.—*Rural Register.*

Care of the Health.

Hints on Eating.—"Good cheer is friendly to health." A generous diet promotes vitality and capability for action, but high living is not always good living. Let your dishes be nutritious, but plain and wholesome.

"Three meals a day are enough; and if the second be not promptly digested, the third should be omitted. The latter should always be light, and taken at least two hours before bedtime. Nothing should ever be taken between the regular meals. Regularity in the time of taking meals is particularly important, and we should allow no ordinary hindrance to interfere with it; but we must not eat when we have no appetite. It is better to wait till the next meal-time. Eating without an appetite is one of the most fatal of common errors. Food taken under such circumstances generally remains for a long time undigested, and may become rank poison in the stomach. We should also avoid eating when greatly fatigued, or when excited by any violent emotion.—Tranquility and cheerfulness promote digestion. 'Chatted food is half digested,' the proverb says, and truly. And meal eaten slowly in the midst of pleasant conversation, is readily assimilated, and at once invigorates body and brain; while another, composed of the same viands, but eaten rapidly and in silence, may prove but a clog upon the energies of both. Eat slowly, masticate thoroughly, and, if possible, rest a while after each meal. In reference to quantity, we can only say, eat so much as the system demands, and is capable of assimilating, and no more.—'Drunkenness is deplorably destructive,' Dr. Kitchener says, 'but her demure sister, Gluttony, destroys a hundred for her one.'"

Desserts.—A lady contributor to the Germantown Telegraph offers the following just objections to the use of desserts:

"These are the agents which cause a vast amount of human suffering, inasmuch as they tempt the appetite and bribe nature to transgression, which never fails of being punished sooner or later. All eat as much as they want of the ordinary dinner before the dessert comes in, and, without the dessert, would feel a comfortable exhilaration for the remainder of the day. But the tempter comes in; the satiated palate is tickled, is whipped up; the man stuffs on, and for the remainder of the day is more like a gorged anaconda than any thing else—so full that he rises from the table with deliberation, strives against coughing, lest he might jolt up his dinner, and then sits down to dose away a whole afternoon, under the oppressive influence of an inglorious surfeit.

"A large addition would be made to the comfort and health of any family which should discard the whole catalogue of pies, pastries, and puddings as desserts, and take in their stead one or two oranges or apples, or a dish of fresh, ripe berries, in their natural state."

A high officer of the Sons of Temperance presenting himself with the smell of grog he had been drinking, upon him, at the door of a "Division" for admission, was waited upon by an Irish sentinel, to whom he gave the password, when the following passed:

"Sir'r," said he, "can' yez are Mister O' Wight the Ghraud Wurthy Pathriarch of the State of Khaintucky, I do be after belavin'."

"Yes," said Jim, "you are perfectly right, my friend, but why do you ask the question?"

"To tell yez the truth, then sir, and shame the devil," said Pat, "yez do be having the right password for a Son of Timperance, entirely, but by the Howly Vargin, and the blessed Saint Patherick, yez got the *wrong smell.*"

OUR LINE OF SEA COASTS.—The late United States had about twenty-six hundred and fifty miles of Atlantic seaboard.—Of this seven hundred and thirty miles belong to the States which remain in the Union, and nineteen hundred and twenty miles to those which have left it. If the border States secede they will take about three hundred and eighty miles more.

An eccentric friend of ours, stepped into a store in the valley, which shall be nameless, where some "colored brethren" were doing a little trading. "Ah! Mr." said our friend, "you have your cousins in, I see!" The young merchant said nothing, but looked mad. Our friend stepped out, but in a few minutes returned, after the sable customers had departed. "I hope you won't take any offence with what I remarked here just now," said he. "O no," says the merchant, "I never take offence at anything *you* say." "Glad of it," replied our quizzer, "the niggers are as mad as the d—l?"

And then he sloped, narrowly missing a flying yard-stick.

"Good morning, Hans."
"Good morning, Zhones."
"Hans, you have a fine orchard."
"Oh, yes, good orchard."
"Fine press, that of yours."
"Yes, vine press, vine orchard."
"Hans, I hear that your cider is the best in the country."
"Zoon, (to his son) go down and draw us a mug of cider."

John brought up the desired mug, and Hans drained it to the bottom then turning around to the astonished B., said.

"If you don't believe that's good cider smell the mug."

Professional Cards.

J. W. HOWLETT, D. D. S.....J. F. HOWLETT.

J. W. HOWLETT & SON, DENTISTS, Greensboro, N. C. 1-1y

JOHN W PAYNE, ATTORNEY AT LAW having permanently located in Greensboro, will attend the courts of Guilford, Randolph and Davidson; and promptly attend to the collection of all claims placed in his hands. c-1y

GEORGE W COTHRAN, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Lockport, Niagara county, N. Y. 105-tf

JACOB T. BROWN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, High Point, N. C., will attend to any business entrusted to his care. 111-1y

LEVI M. SCOTT.....WILLIAM L. SCOTT.

SCOTT & SCOTT, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, Greensborough, N. C., will attend the courts of Guilford, Alamance, Randolph, Davidson, Forsythe, Orange and Rockingham. All claims entrusted to them for collection, will receive prompt attention. Office on North Elm street, fourth door from Lindsay's corner. jan 21-1y

DISSOLUTION!—The Copartnership heretofore existing under the Firm of DRUCKER, HEILBRUN & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, by the withdrawal of D. A. Wolff; the business will be transacted from this day by DRUCKER & HEILBRUN, who will settle all debts due them and against the old firm.

LEVY DRUCKER,
JOSEPH HEILBRUN,
DAVID A. WOLFF.

Greensboro, March 14, 1861.

Thankful to the community for past favors and patronage to the old firm, we would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

Mr. Lewis Cohen who will transact our business for the present, at the old stand, "widdow Adams," we authorize to use our name in liquidation.

mch. 9—1m. DRUCKER & HEILBRUN.

J. AMMOND, T. MORTON CLINE, *of London.* DR. A. A. M'ERYDE.

METROPOLITAN Teacher's Agency,
AMMOND, CLINE & CO.,
23½ Park Place, New York.

DR. A. A. M'ERYDE (a Southern gentleman) of the above firm will reside in the South till the 1st of September next and with the extensive means at his command will take pleasure in procuring situations for southern teachers in any southern State. For particulars, address him immediately at Randolville, N. C. Schools, Families and Colleges supplied at short notice with accomplished professors, instructors, governesses, &c. Teachers, male and female, now wanted to fill vacancies in Tenn., Va., N. C., Ga., Ala., Ark., Texas. mch.—9—4t.

LAMPS, LAMPS, LAMPS, LAMPS—In consequence of gas having been lately introduced into our place, we have left on our hands a large assortment of Kerosine Lamps which we propose to sell for less than the original cost. We can furnish lamps suited to churches, academies, parlors or kitchens. Call at the Drug Store mayo PORTER & GORRELL.

NOTICE—All persons having Accounts with me, or with C. LE & AMIS are requested to come and settle the same, as my books must be closed. B. L. COLE.

Mr. C. W. Wollen, or W. H. Faucett is authorized to make settlements in my absence. B. L. C.
Jan. 19—tf.

LADIES' CONFECTIONERY.—Mrs. J. W. ALBRIGHT, (2 doors west of the Times Office) would inform the Ladies of Greensboro and vicinity, that she has just received a large and beautiful assortment of CANDIES, FRUITS, NUTS, PICKLES, PRESERVES, Crystalized Fruits, Toys, Crackers, &c. Her selections being made especially for the Ladies, she respectfully solicits, and confidently expects a liberal share of their patronage.

☞ Having made an engagement with one of the most experienced bakers in the State, orders for Parties, embracing Cakes, Candies, Nuts, Fruits, &c., can be filled, which for style and price, will defy competition.

COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION.

SEVENTH YEAR.

Spicial Announcement.

The disturbed state of the country, and the consequent absorption of the public mind in the momentous events of the day, have so restricted the operations of the agents of the Association as to impel them, quite generally, to ask of the Directory an extension of the fiscal year. The Directory had made all arrangements for closing the books at the regularly advertised time (at 6 P. M., January 31st,) but, finding that a large number of old subscribers have been, as yet, unable to renew their memberships, their solicitations, united to those of the agents, for further time, have induced the Directory to prolong the year to

THURSDAY, APRIL 18th, 1861, AT 6 P. M.

up to which date and time the books of the 7th year will remain open to receive subscriptions. This date has been chosen that the relief, which it is fondly hoped the Spring will bring to our distracted political and commercial relations, may enable all to accept the unequalled offers made by the Association to its 7th year's subscribers.

Engravings are ready for delivery to all, as they subscribe. Those subscribing *previous to the date named*, will be supplied with any Association Engraving which may be selected; with the *Art Journal* for 1861; and with a Certificate of Membership, for the 7th year, which entitles the holder to a member's rights and privileges in the Annual Premium Award, to be made on the evening of April 18th, immediately after the closing of the books.—The Premium list embraces several hundred valuable Paintings, Marbles, Parians, &c., by our best artists—a full catalogue of the same being given in the Art Journal for December. The List of Awards for the 7th year will be announced in the Art Journal for June, which will issue as soon after the Award as the lists can be put to press. By order of the Directory, C. L. DERBY,
Actuary Cosmopolitan Art Association.

☞ Subscriptions received by
COLE & ALBRIGHT, *Hon. Sec'ys.*

AN ERA

IN

THE HISTORY OF

AMERICAN INVENTIONS,

SLOAT'S

FAMOUS PLANTATION

SEWING MACHINE

IS

JUST COMPLETED.

LET

THE WORKING CLASSES

REJOICE,

For the great acquirement is at last attained and a new machine of

WONDERFUL CAPACITY

has been introduced making the celebrated

LOCK STITCH,

WITH

A ROTARY SHUTTLE

Holding

150 Yards of Thread,

designed to do away with all other machines for the use of

TAILORS

and

MANUFACTURERS.

ALL

Interesting themselves in the mechanical advancement of the age

ARE INVITED

to come and see these most

REMARKABLE MACHINES.

ALSO

JUST RECEIVED

A fine assortment of the well-known

SLOAT'S

ELLIPTIC SEWING MACHINES,

The Unapproached and the Unapproachable

FAMILY

SEWING MACHINE,

which challenges Competition in being capable of

SEWING

THREE THOUSAND STITCHES

PER MINUTE.

These

CELEBRATED MACHINES

ARE

MADE UPON SOUTHERN SOIL

with

SOUTHERN CAPITAL,

SOUTHERN ENTERPRISE,

and

SOUTHERN LABOR!!!

and sold by

MAXWELL & Bros.,

328 Pennsylvania Avenue

Feb. 9— WASHINGTON, D. C.

Richmond.

CHAS. H. ANDERSON.....ALEXIUS GREEN.....JNO. A. HAWES.

ANDERSON, GREEN & HAWES, (Successors to Aug. Anderson & Co.) Wholesale dealers in Ribbons, Bonnets and Millinery Goods, 101 Main Street, *RICHMOND, VA.* aug. 25—3mp.

CARLTON, CHAMBERLAIN & CO., No. 111 Main Street, *RICHMOND*, Virginia, Wholesale Dealers in Boots, Shoes, Hats, Sole Leather, French and American Calf Skins, Shoe Thread, writing and wrapping Paper, Trunks, Twine, &c. Also of their own manufacture heavy sewed Brogans, suitable for Plantation and Railroad hands. They keep always on hand the largest and best selected stock of goods in their line, to be found in this market—all of which will be sold on the most accommodating terms. aug. 25—3m.

1860....FALL TRADE....DIRECT IMPORTATION....1860.

CLARKSON, ANDERSON & CO., No. 106 Main street, *RICHMOND, VA.*, IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, AND "ANCHOR" BOLTING CLOTHS, have received, per ship "Susan Hinks," direct to this port, their Fall importation of fine and heavy Hardware, and from the manufacturers in the Eastern States, their goods of American make to which they invite the attention of the merchants of Virginia, Tennessee and North Carolina, guaranteeing to sell as cheap as can be bought in any city, North or East. They are also agents for "Fairbank's" very celebrated Scales, which they sell at manufacturers' prices. Orders shall receive their prompt and careful attention. Sept. 1—1y.

DIME HOTEL and RESTAURANT, Kept on the *EUROPEAN PLAN*, 54 Main Street, *RICHMOND, VA.* Lodging Rooms by the DAY, WEEK or MONTH. ☞ MEALS AT ALL HOURS. Sept. 1.—3m. W. H. HAYWARD.

GEORGE L. BIDGOOD, Bookseller, STATIONER and dealer in FANCY ARTICLES, Agent of the Book and Tract Depository of the Virginia Conference, No. 161 Main street, (one door below Messrs. Kent, Paine & Co.) *RICHMOND, VA.*, keeps on hand one of the largest and most complete assortment of Books in his line in the South—and at publisher's Rates. Special attention to orders. Sept. 1—6m.

RICHARDSON & CO., deal exclusively in and keep for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, at their Ware-Rooms, No. 95 Main street, *RICHMOND, VA.*, all kinds of *CARPETINGS, MATTINGS, FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, RUGS, MATS*, Curtain Goods, Window Shades, Table Oil Cloths, Piano and Table Covers, &c. They will have made to order Carpets, Oil Cloths, Window Curtains and Shades. We have received our Imported Goods for the Fall trade, and are now prepared to offer buyers a splendid Stock to select from, of goods in our line—the assortment embracing goods from the lowest to the highest prices, that will be sold at moderate profits. In our Curtain department will be found the latest styles of material with all the trimmings, fixtures, &c., of the best kind. Visitors to the City are respectfully invited to examine our stock. Sept. 8—3mp.

R. L. DICKINSON, (successor to Binford Dickinson & Weisiger,) manufacturers of all kinds of Silk and Fur Hats, and wholesale dealer in Hats, Caps, Ladies' and Children's Furs, No. 78 Main st., Richmond, Va. mch31-1y

THOS. M. SMITH.....EDWD. H. RHODES.....G. W. WILSON.....W. S. HUNT.

SMITH, RHODES & CO., Importers and dealers in Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, Saddlery, Anchor & Bing Cloth, &c., No. 22, Pearl Street, *RICHMOND, VA.* aug. 25—3m.

WADSWORTH, TURNER & CO., *RICHMOND, VA.*, Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Foreign and Domestic *DRY GOODS*, and sole Agents for Virginia, of the celebrated "Rock Island S. C. Woolen Companies," Kerseys, Jeans and Cassimeres. We offer to the Trade a large stock of the best Foreign Fabrics selected by our resident Agent in Europe, and Imported direct to this market; and also a complete and full assortment of American Goods, both purchased by, and consigned to us, at such rates, as to offer as great inducements to purchasers, as can possibly be presented in any other market. Sept. 1.—3m.

Petersburg.

ENGINES, SAW MILLS, Mill Gearing, Horse Powers and Threshers, Tobacco Screws and Mills, Hydraulic Presses, Cotton Gin Irons, &c., on hand and made to order. Above is a cut of a labor-saving Tobacco Screw which carries its lever back and forward without change. Our Power and Thresher will thresh 250 bushels wheat per day, with four horses.

TAPPEY & LUMSDEN, *Petersburg, Va.*
Sept. 8—1y. opposite Jarratt's Hotel.

HATS, CAPS, FURS &c—At No. 17 Sycamore Street, *PETERSBURG, VA.* I wish to make known to COUNTRY MERCHANTS and purchasers generally, that I have received my *Fall Stock* of *HATS, CAPS, FURS, &c.*, which is very large and varied and embraces all the new and desirable styles and qualities, from the cheapest Negro Hats and Caps, to the finest dress Hats for gentlemen. I have taken great care in the selection of this stock, and from my long experience in the business feel justified in saying, that it cannot be surpassed by any other establishment north or south. *Country Merchants* are particularly invited to call and examine, with the assurance that my prices and terms shall be satisfactory. [mch. 24-1y] JAMES E. WOLFF

STRANGERS Visiting Petersburg always wish to see every thing of interest. An hour can be spent in the large Establishment of J. T. Young, corner of Bank and Sycamore streets, to a better advantage than at any other place in this city. If you do not wish to purchase anything, the proprietor or clerks will take the greatest pleasure in showing all the latest styles of Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Silver Ware, and Fancy Goods, and explain the difference in quality and prices. If you should find any thing to suit your fancy, you can rest assured it will not be misrepresented as to the quality. An unlimited invitation is extended to all.

J. T. YOUNG.

N. B—Watches repaired by the best workmen, and warranted to give entire satisfaction. Jewelry mended in the best manner and made to look as good as new, at the Marble Front. aug. 25—6m.

1860.....SPRING STOCK.....1860

WHOLESALE CONFECTIONERY. The subscriber has received, and begs to call the attention of wholesale dealers to his splendid stock of Confectioneries, Fruits, Nuts, Fancy Goods, Pickles, Preserves, Brandy Peaches, Cordials, Syrups, Sardines, Soda, Nutmegs, Scotch Ale, London Porter, Matches, Blacking, Perfumery, Soaps, Playing Cards, Baskets, Musical Instruments, Toys, &c. Matches, Porte Monnaies, &c., &c. &c. Also, a large variety of Notions, usually to be found in similar establishments. New arrivals of Choice Fruits, Nuts, &c., tri-weekly, from Baltimore and New York.

☞ Orders solicited, and promptly and faithfully executed. A. BUTTS, Jr.,
(Successor to S. H. MARKS.)
march24-1y No. 82 Sycamore st., Petersburg, Va

BOOT AND SHOE STORE!—Having purchased of J. B. F. BOONE his entire stock of Boots and Shoes, the undersigned would respectfully announce to the citizens of Greensboro and surrounding country, that they intend keeping a

GOOD ASSORTMENT OF BOOTS AND SHOES,

and other articles connected with that line of business always on hand—which they are determined to sell very low, and for CASH ONLY.

☞ Opposite Brittain's Hotel.
July 21-tf B. G. GRAHAM & CO.

LITTLE ONES' CORNER.

From the Sunday School Visitor.

Children Can Do Good.

BY M. A. C.

In the summer of 18—, I spent some time with my sister in Florida, in the beautiful county of Gansden. One Sabbath, after I had returned from Sunday-school, and finished reading the book kindly loaned me by my teacher, and had looked over my lessons for the next Sabbath, I took my playthings to amuse myself, when my sister, who always reproved in as gentle and forcible a manner as possible, said: "M——, I think you and E—— (her daughter, some years younger than myself) had better go and talk to those poor creatures who are breaking the Sabbath." We were pointed to two negroes, not far from the house, who were cutting down a tree; and with all the simplicity of childhood, not doubting in the least that we could do good, took our Bibles, and went to them. They were an old man and his wife, whose heads had grown gray in the service of the wicked one. They were cutting down a tree, from which to split clap-boards, with which to cover their house, the whole of which had been built on the Sabbath. When I commenced talking to them, they laid down their axes. I repeated the fourth commandment. [Do the children know it?] They said they had no time to do their work in the week. I told them if they would work more briskly at their task during the week they would gain time; and then, by working a little later at night on their house, the Lord would bless their endeavors. I then spoke to them about the goodness of God in sparing them so long; and of his sending his Son into the world to die for them, that they might get to heaven; and here they were breaking his commandment. After a while I saw the tears running down their sable cheeks, which encouraged me to continue my talk.

I then read several chapters in the Bible to them, and wished them to promise me they would do better, and never again work on Sunday, which they readily did. I told them if they broke their promise, I might not know it, as I expected in a few weeks to leave for Carolina, but they would have to meet me and their promise at the judgment. I then bade them good-bye, and they took up their axes and went home.

Next day, their mistress came over to see my sister, and said she was very glad the children had reproved her servants; that she had tried her best to break them from working on Sunday, and had even threatened them; that the day before, when they came up to the house with their axes in their hands, she said to them: "What! have you been working again on Sunday?" They answered: "Yes, Ma'am; but we will never do so any more. For after the little children come to talk to us about our sin, we can't do so any more: we promised the children, and if the Lord will help us, we will try and live better lives."

Afterwards, I often saw their fires at night, and heard the sound of their axes, but never heard of their working again on the Sabbath. I have passed through many vicissitudes since then, but often refer with pleasure to that little incident of my childhood.

I have since become the wife of one among the oldest missionaries to the colored people; I have a large family of children; some are Sunday-school teachers and some are pupils. I have recently organized a Sabbath-school in this village, take eleven copies of the Visitor, and have two hundred and fifty volumes in the library.

Evil Speaking.

While we should speak truth, the truth is not always to be spoken, for oftimes the utterance of unnecessary truth inflicts deep pain and lasting injury.

The law of Christian charity requires that we shall be kindly affectioned one to another, speaking the truth in love, and thus forbids not only all malignant, acrimonious, and untruthful speaking, but all words, however true, not prompted by the purest affection. And this law should govern not only in the most endeared and intimate relations of life—as the conjugal and domestic—but in the wider social and civil duties, coming upon all who sustain responsible positions in society.

Can there be a question that in these public relations there is great departure from the golden rule, and much indulgence in the worst forms of evil speaking?

Examine many of the daily and weekly papers of all parties, north, south, east and west, and mark how column after column is crowded with criminations and recriminations against those of opposing sections and parties, without moderation of language or limit of denunciation; and this, too, when the writers of such language would by no means employ it in person to their opponents. As if the use of the pen instead of the tongue freed them from the law of charity. Our much prized liberty of the press is thus perverted and abused to the most unrestrained license. There is no character so pure, no reputation so stainless, no position so exalted, no office so sacred, as to escape this indiscriminate censure.

The disaster wrought by this wholesale wrong needs no other illustration than the belligerent and hazardous antagonisms now existing among us. Bitter taunts and angry replies, malignant charges and provoking responses, have been hurled back and forth, until a nation of brothers is fast becoming excited with bitterest enmity.

Who sees not that "the scourge of the tongue" has had much to do in all this? Who can doubt that even now, if the law of Christian charity should prevail, and every one should speak the truth in love to his neighbor, peace would return to our bosoms? What is more needed at this hour, by all those controlling the press or influencing the masses by the living voice, than the exercise of that true charity towards others which suffereth long and is kind, which vaunteth not itself, is not puffed up, which seeketh not her own, is not easily provoked, which thinketh no evil, which beareth all things, hopeth all things, and endureth all things? And what exhortation so pertinent and impressive, to those who have hitherto indulged in unfraternal words, as the inspired injunction, "Let all bitterness and wrath and anger and clamor and evil-speaking be put away from you, with all malice; and be ye kind one to another, tender-hearted, forgiving one to another." If God in mercy shall restrain the scourge of the tongue, and implant in our hearts towards each other but a spark of that love which in infinite fullness he manifests to us, peace may yet prevail in all our borders, and harmony bind us together a happy and grateful people.—*Am Messenger.*

Miscellaneous.

CATALOGUE OF GARDEN SEEDS

Warranted the growth of 1860—for sale at the Drug Stores of PORTER & GORRELL, Greensboro, N. C.

ASPARAGUS.
BEANS—
Early yellow 6 weeks,
" Mohawk 6 "
" Valentine,
Extra early Beans,
Large Lima "
Small " "
White Kidney.
BEETS—
Early Blood Turnip,
Long "
White Sugar,
Mangle Wortzel.
BROCOLI.
CABBAGE—
Early York,
Large late Drumhead,
" flat Dutch,
Early Sugar-loaf,
Red Dutch (for pickling)
Large Drumhead Savoy,
" late green glazed.
CARROT—
Long Orange,
Large white Belgian
CAULIFLOWER—
Early Dutch,
CELERY—
White Solid,
Ice Cos.
CORN—
Early Sugar
Adam's Extra Early.
CRESS, or PEPPERGRASS
CUCUMBERS—
Early Frame,
Long Cluster,
Gherkin (for pickling.)
EGG PLANT—large purple.
LETTUCE—
Early white Butter,
" curled Silesia,
Royal Cabbage.
MELON—
Cantelope,
Nutmeg,
Citron (for preserving)
NASTURTIUM—
Dwarf Crimson.
KRAB—
Quist Dwarf.
OONIN—
White Silver Skin,
Large Red.
PARSLEY, double curled.
PARSNIPS.
PEAS—
Extra Early May,
Early Tom Thumb.
PEPPERS—
Long Cayan,
Red Cherry,
Large Sweet.
PUMPKINS—
Large Cheese
" Field.
Cashaw (crook Neck)
RADISH—
Red Turnip,
White "
Early long Scarlet.
RHUBARB.
SALSAFY, or Oyster Plant.
SQUASH—
Early Bush or Patty-pan,
Long Green, or Summer Crook-Neck,
Ruiet's Marrow.
TOMATO—
Large Red,
" Yellow,
Pear Shaped.
TURNIP—
Early flat Dutch or Spring.
SWEET AND MEDICAL HERBS—
Anise,
Caraway,
Coriander,
Fennel,
Lavender,
Sweet Majoram,
Rosemary,
Sage.
GRASS SEEDS—
Red Clover,
Timothy,
Orchard,
Herd or Red Top,
Mixed Lawn Grass,—finest quality.

Also a full assortment of New, Rare and beautiful Flower Seeds.

Feb. 2

HESPER: and other POEMS.—By THEO. H. HILL. The undersigned has now in press, a volume of poems bearing the above title. Mr. HILL is well-known in this community, as the author of many fugitive poems, which—published anonymously—have "gone the rounds of the press"—sparkling, as pure gems, wherever set.

Having now reclaimed these wandering waifs, he presents them to the public—with others hitherto unpublished, and his publisher would only ask for them a cordial reception—impartial criticism.

The volume, a neat 12mo. will be sent by mail, free of postage. Price $1 per copy. Orders should be forwarded at once to the subscriber, as but a small edition will be published. A liberal discount to the Trade.

HENRY D. TURNER,
Raleigh, Jan. 1 1861. N. C. Book Store.

JOB WORK.—The reputation we have enjoyed for the last five years sustains us in putting OUR JOB WORK IN COMPETITION WITH THAT OF ANY OFFICE IN THE STATE.

We will do any kind of Printing as neat and as CHEAP as any other office will, and ALWAYS HAVE IT EXECUTED WHEN PROMISED

Address, COLE & ALBRIGHT,
October, 1860. Greensboro, N. C.

SCHOOL DIRECTORY.

BEULAH MALE INSTITUTE, MADISON, Rockingham county, N. C.—A First Class School for Boys. Rev. L. H. SHUCK A. M., Principal. Students thoroughly prepared for College or for the practical duties of life. Scholarship thorough and rigid. Idleness and dissipation positively forbidden. Tuition $10 to $20. Board $8 per month. No21 Session opens on Wednesday, January 30th, 1861.
REFERENCES—Hon. Thomas Settle, Hon. W. A. Graham, J. J. Martin, Esq., Gen. Peter Hairston, J. H. Dillard, Esq., Col. J. Masten, Wm. Martin, Esq., Hon. David S. Reid. nov 24tf

GREENSBORO FEMALE COLLEGE.—THE SPRING SESSION of 1861 will begin on the first Tuesday in January, and close on the third Thursday in May. There will be no Winter vacation. The regular exercises of the College will be suspended only a few days at Christmas.
There will be vacancies next Session for other pupils. Those wishing to send their daughters will please inform the subscriber at an early day.
Terms as heretofore. For full particulars apply to
Nov. 8, 1860. T. M. JONES.

GRAND VIEW FEMALE SEMINARY, Alamance county, N. C., Mrs. NANNIE M. MORTON, Principal, with competent Assistants. This Institution is located in a healthy and intelligent region of country, seven miles north of Gibsonville Station, on the North Carolina Railroad.

TERMS PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS:

Lower English Branches	$7 00
Higher English Branches	10 00
Music on Piano	15 00
Use of Instrument	1 00
French	5 00
Oil Painting	10 00
Wax, Leather Work, and Embroidery, each	5 00
Boards, per session	50 00

The fall session of this Institution will commence on the 15th of July, 1860. Letters should be addressed to
JACOB MORTON.
may3-tf Morton's Store, Alamance co., N. C.

HIGH POINT FEMALE SCHOOL.
HIGH POINT, North Carolina.
S. LANDER, A. M., *Principal.*
Miss J. C. LINDSAY, } *Assistants.*
Miss M. J. TUCKER, }
Mrs. L. A. LANDER, }
The Spring session, 1861, will begin Feb. 4th. Pupils admitted any time, and charged for the time they remain.
RATES—Board $8 per month; Tuition, including Latin, French, and Singing, $10.00, $12.50, 15.00; Piano or Guitar, $20.00.
TERMS—Twenty-five dollars per session required *in advance*, the balance at the close of the session. Pupils furnish their own towels and candles. They buy nothing on credit. A liberal share of patronage is desired and expected. june 25tf

J. R. & E. M. McAULAY'S SELECT SCHOOL.—*Morganton, N. C.* The course of instruction will embrace the Latin and Greek Languages, Mathematics and the usual English branches. It will be our earnest endeavor to render our School thoroughly preparatory to the University of N. C., or any College.
Morganton is beautifully situated among the mountains of N. C., and will soon be accessible by rail road. There is, at present, a daily coach from the head of the road, 12 miles from Morganton. *For terms*, address the Principals Sept. 1—3m.

KERNERSVILLE HIGH SCHOOLS—MALE AND FEMALE—*Forsyth County, N. C.*
REV. T. S. WHITTINGTON, A. M., Principal.
MISS D. WHITTINGTON, Prin. Female Dep.
The next session will open the 11th of January, 1861.—Expenses, per term of twenty-one weeks, from $40 to $55.
The young ladies board in the Seminary with the Principals. Half of the tuition in the Male, and half the expenses in the Female Department, in advance. The remainder at the close of the Session. High Point is the nearest depot. For full particulars write for a catalogue. dec 1-3m

METHODIST PROTESTANT FEMALE COLLEGE, JAMESTOWN, *Guilford Co., N. C.* The 4th Session will commence January 2nd, 1861, with the same faculty as the past session. The College is in a very flourishing condition, located in one of the healthiest sections of the State, and is a desirable school for those who wish to give their daughters or wards a thorough and accomplished education. Tuition $15, per Session: Music on Piano or Guitar $20; Grecian Painting $7.50; Embroidery $7.50; Latin, French, Oriental Painting, Drawing, Hair-flowers, Wax-flowers, Feather flowers, Wax-fruit, each, $5; Vocal Music $1; Contingent expenses $1; Board $7.50 per month, including washing and fires. Lights extra. No deduction except in cases of protracted sickness. One-half payable in advance. For further information
dec 15-5m Address J. S. RAY, *Sec.*

NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE.—This enterprising Institution, located at Mount Pleasant, Cabarrus County, N. C., will begin its next session September 26, 1860. It enjoys a beautiful and healthful situation, and is of easy access to all parts of the State. Its literary and moral advantages are unsurpassed by institutions of a similar character throughout the country. Entire expenses for session of 10 months including board, washing, fuel, tuition, and all incidentals, from $167 to $187. For further particulars address
Rev. D. D. BITTLE, *President*, or
aug. 25-tf Col. JOHN SHIMPOCH, *Sec'y of Board.*

PATRICK SPRINGS FEMALE COLLEGE, PATRICK COUNTY, VA.—The first five months' session of this Institution will close on Thursday 27th December, 1860, and the next Session will commence Wednesday 2nd January, 1861. A great portion of the buildings has been remodeled and newly plastered since the opening of the present session. We are enlarging the Campus and making important changes on the grounds, which will greatly add to the comfort, convenience, and beauty of the place. Our object being to render this Institution as justly celebrated for developing and strengthening the mind, as the healing waters of the "Springs" are or imparting health and vigor to the body; so that, at no distant day, it may stand as the first Female College of the South. Here young ladies, freed from the influences of the fashions and follies of town and city, can quietly pursue their studies, and secure those attainments which will fit them to adorn the highest circles of society. It is very desirable that young ladies be in attendance at the beginning of the Session; but they are charged from date of entrance only. We have no extra charges, and deductions are made in cases of protracted sickness. Bills payable half at entrance, the remainder at close of session.
Expenses per Session of Five months—Elementary English $12.50; Higher English, $15.00; Modern Languages, each $7.50; Ancient Languages, each, $7.50; Music, $22.50; Painting in Oil, $20.00; Painting in water colors, $10.00; Grecian and Antique, each, $12.00; Drawing and Embroidery, each $5.00; Board, including room rent, fuel, lights, and washing, $30.00. For particulars refer to pamphlet, or address. REV. W. B. McGAVRAY, A. M., Pres.
aug 4-1y Patrick Springs, Va

TRINITY COLLEGE.—The next term will commence August 15th. We have good boarding accommodations for about two hundred students.

EXPENSES:

Tuition,	$50 00 per annum.
Tuition in Prep.,	$20 00 to $30 00 per annum.
Board, including rooms, fuel, washing, &c.,	$8 00 to $10 00 per month.

july7-1w B. CRAVEN.

THOUSANDS resort to the seaboard from all portions of the South. The Winters are mild and health-inspiring—none of the rigors of Northern and Mountainous climates. The Spring and Summer are proverbially delightful. The
ATLANTIC FEMALE SCHOOL
Opens the Spring Session on the 10th of January, 1861.—Ample, pleasant accommodation, and *solid and rich* instruction are given to young ladies. Send your girls and spend your old times by the Seabord with them.
L. BRANSON,
aug1-1y Morehead City, N. C.

WATSONVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY.—The Spring session of this school will commence on the First Monday in February 1861, and continue for five months. We have in our employ a full corps of teachers, and no pains will be spared to promote the advancement of young ladies who may patronize us.
dec24-tf E. F. WATSON.

YADKIN INSTITUTE, DAVIDSON COUNTY, N. C.—This flourishing Institution opened its spring session January 14th, 1861.
We prepare boys for College or for life. Our Boarding arrangements are agreeable, and we try both to benefit and please all who may enter with us.
Tuition from 8 to $15. Entering fee $1. Board $6.50 per month. C. W. HUGG, A. M., Principal.
feb. 9—tf.

$100 PER MONTH!—Any young man can make One Hundred Dollars in one month, with Tools for cutting Stencil Plates for marking clothes, books, &c.; which tools I will furnish for $10. Try it. All money at my risk, if registered. Address,
JUSTIN S. CRESSY,
may19—6m Drawer 23, Hillsdale, Michigan.

Every description of legal BLANKS for sale at this Office.

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A PAPER FOR THE CRISIS!
THE TIMES,
THE FAMILY NEWSPAPER FOR N. CAROLINA
A Large Eight-Page Weekly, Published in Greensboro, N. C.
$2.00 A YEAR.....$1 FOR SIX MONTHS.

THE TIMES enters upon its sixth volume the first week in January 1861, in a new dress of large and readable type. It shall be the untiring efforts of the publishers to make THE TIMES a Family Newspaper equal to the demands of the present crisis. THE TIMES is neither sectarian nor political: but by its freedom of thought, and independence of character, its columns shall be filled with *life* and *spirit*: and will present and defend whatever policy will, in the opinion of its editors, best promote the interest of the people and develope and enrich the State. The editors of THE TIMES will pay special attention to the news department of the paper, and will report the proceedings of Congress of the Legislature, of the various state Conventions, and whatever will be interesting to its readers in every section of the country. No labor will be spared to have the latest, the fullest and the most reliable news.
To commence with the first number for January, the publishers have secured a new and beautiful story, entitled,
MAUD,
of such finished character and thrilling interest, that the reader may expect to find himself often laughing in tears.
The Domestic and Agricultural departments of THE TIMES will receive during the coming year more attention than heretofore. The Domestic economy, comfort and happiness, and the independent and honorable pursuit of Agriculture, form the great wealth and peculiar characteristic of our free country, and specially so in North Carolina. THE TIMES will, therefore, be a welcome visitor to every country home, and to every indu-trious farmer.—THE TIMES is presented to the people of North Carolina as a home paper, devoted to the development of home industry, in the confident hope that our people will be disposed in this national crisis to patronize home papers; to build up home interests instead of scattering their substance and their energies among strangers. Give THE TIMES a trial, and then let it stand on its own merits.
Address COLE & ALBRIGHT.
Greensboro, N. C.
☞ Specimen numbers sent, on application.

THE N. C. JOURNAL OF EDUCATION.—The 4th volume of this journal commenced with the year 1861. It will be published monthly, at
ONLY ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR!
and each number will contain thirty-two pages of reading matter.
THE JOURNAL is neatly printed on good book paper, with some improvements, and efforts will be made to improve it in every respect, in proportion to the encouragement received from those to whom it looks for support.
It is the property and organ of the State Educational Association, and is under its control; and it is the aim and wish of the committee to whom the management of it is entrusted, to make it a valuable auxiliary in the cause of education.
THE JOURNAL is also designed to be a medium of communication between the General Superintendent of Common Schools and the school officers and teachers of the State. And, since the county boards of superintendents are beginning to act under the law allowing them to "subscribe for a copy of THE JOURNAL for each school district to their respective counties," more attention will be given to the special interests and wants of Common Schools.—Teachers and other friends of education are earnestly requested to act as agents, and also to contribute articles suitable for its pages.
TERMS; One Dollar per annum, invariably in advance: any one sending ten new subscribers, will be entitled to one copy extra.
THE JOURNAL and THE TIMES, one year, for $2 50.
As a medium for ADVERTISING, the *Journal* is not surpassed by any publication in the State. In about one fourth of the counties it is sent to not less than three persons in each school district, not exceeding 3 miles square, which gives it a circulation equivalent to 3000, or more, with a constant increase. For terms, &c., address,
J. D. CAMPBELL,
tf Greensborough, N. C.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE AND THE BRITISH REVIEWS.—L. SCOTT & CO., N. Y. continue to publish the following leading British Periodicals, viz:
1. THE LONDON QUARTERLY—Conservative.
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3. THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW—Free Church.
4. THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW—Liberal.
5. BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE—Tory.
The present critical state of European affairs will render these publications unusually interesting during the forthcoming year. They will occupy a middle ground between the hastily written news items crude speculations and flying rumors of the daily Journal, and the ponderous Tome of the future historian, written after the living interest and excitement of the great political events of the time shall have passed away. It is to these Periodicals that readers must look for the only really intelligible and reliable history of current events, and as such, in addition to their well-established literary, scientific, and theological character, we urge them upon the consideration of the reading public.
EARLY COPIES.—The receipt of advance sheets from the British publisher gives additional value to these Reprints, inasmuch as they can now be placed in the hands of subscribers about as soon as the original editions.

TERMS.

For any one of the four Reviews,	$3 per an.
For any two of the four Reviews,	5
For any three of the four Reviews,	7
For all four of the Reviews,	8
For Blackwood's Magazine,	3
For Blackwood and one Review,	5
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Money current in the State where issued will be received at par.
CLUBBING.—A discount of twenty five per cent. from the above prices will be allowed to Clubs ordering four or more copies of any one or more of the above works. Thus: Four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one address for $9; four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for $30; and so on.
POSTAGE.—In all the principal cities and towns these works will be delivered *free of postage*. When sent by mail, the postage to any part of the United States will be but 24 cents a year for Blackwood, and but 14 cents a year for each of the Reviews.
N. B.—The price in Great Britain of the five Periodicals above named is $31 per annum. dec. 1
☞ The Publishers of the TIMES will send any one of the above periodicals and the TIMES for $4.00, or all of them and the TIMES for $10.00.

GREAT Premium ATTRACTIONS IRVING'S LIFE OF WASHINGTON and the ECLECTIC MAGAZINE for 1861. George P. Putnam, Esq., the Publisher of *Irving's Life of Washington*, in five large vols., the price of which is from $5 to $9 per set, according to the binding, has prepared a new and beautiful edition of this great National Work, in One Splendid Volume of 821 pages, in double columns, in clear and readable type, with a full Analytical and Exceptive Index, superbly illustrated with twenty rich and costly Engravings on steel.
The Work is unabridged and complete as in the edition of 5 volumes.
1. We offer this splendid book as a Premium, as follows:
2. We will give one copy of this valuable edition of Washington Irving's most important work, to any three persons, who will separately or unitedly send us the names of three new Subscribers to the Eclectic, with the pay in advance, for one year—$6 each.
3. This is a rare chance, and an easy mode of obtaining one of the most valuable histories in our language.
4. Any minister or person can thus obtain a rich accession to his own private library.
5. Any three persons, in every village in the land, can thus enjoy the instructions of this great book of American History, by uniting to obtain the work and sharing in its ownership.
6. Competent testimony of high literary authority has pronounced Irving's Life of Washington a leading work of the age in the department of history.
7. We have made the necessary arrangements with the Publisher for a supply of this work for premiums.
8. The work will be promptly sent by express, prepaid, to all convenient distances. In other cases, the work will be deposited in the principal cities South and West, with and order for its delivery.
9. Intelligent men in every community will be glad to have this work within reach of their sons and daughters.
10. The attention of Postmasters is especially invited and their co-operation solicited.
11. The offer, and the easy manner of obtaining the work, in connection with the Eclectic, is unsurpassed.—The works are both ready.
P. S.—A $10 set of this work was sent to the rooms of the Prince of Wales at Boston.

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1. A new and surpassingly beautiful and accurate portrait of the Hon. Edward Everett, engraved by John Sartain, is just published. It is exactly twenty times larger than the full length portrait of Mr. Everett, published in this country. Price $2.
2. We will send, postage paid, a copy of this very beautiful portrait to each new subscriber to the Eclectic, who pays $5 in advance.

PREMIUM PARLOR ENGRAVINGS.

We renew the offer of a choice of these Parlor Engravings—*The Return From Market* and *Filial Affections*—which already embellish so many parlors in all parts of the land. A copy of either, post-ge paid, will be sent to each new subscriber to the Eclectic, who pays one year in advance.
4. If wide-spread commendations of the Eclectic, by the Press, in all parts of the land that it is the best magazine published and the most richly embellished, then now is the time to subscribe, and obtain both the work and a valuable premium besides.

TERMS.

The Eclectic is issued on the first of every month. Each number contains 144 large octavo pages, on fine paper, neatly stitched, in green covers, with one or more beautiful Steel Portraits by Sartain. The twelve numbers comprise three volumes, of 600 pages each, with titles, indexes, and embellishments. Price, Five Dollars. The postage is only three cents a number, prepaid at the office of delivery. The January number for 59 cents; any other for 42 cents—sent in postage stamps.
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☞ TO OUR READERS.—If you want the Eclectic and one of these premium Engravings send us your names and you shall have them, together with the TIMES, and all for only $6.00. Address COLE & ALBRIGHT,
Eds. Times.

DAILY BANNER.—We offer the *Daily Banner* to country subscribers, and all others, at *ten cents* a week. Fifty cents will insure its visits for five weeks, or one dollar for ten weeks. We shall be in the thickest of the Union fight from this time until the question is decided. We shall give full reports of the proceedings of the State Convention. Send in your names and your money. The *Banner* is the only Daily in Raleigh.
Address FRANK I. WILSON & CO.
Feb. 25—

Business Cards.

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A. PERRY SPERRY, of North Carolina, with WM. GRAYDON & CO., importers and jobbers of Dry Goods, 46 Park Place, and 41 Barclay st., New York. 2-1y

C. POLVOGT, Upholster and Paper Hanger, Corner FRONT and PRINCESS STREETS, WILMINGTON, N. C.
Keeps constantly on hand
MATTRESSES, LOUNGES,
CUSHIONS, FEATHERS,
CURLED HAIR, MOSS, and
All UPHOLSTERY MATERIALS,
Also, Paper Hangings, Window Shades, Fire Screens and Decorations of every description.
PICTURES FRAMED TO ORDER.
Prompt attention given to fitting up Rail Road Cars, Steamboats and Private Dwellings. July 21—6m.

FINLEY JOHNSON, being well known as a Writer, would offer his services to all those requiring literary aid. He will write orations, addresses, essays, presentation speeches and replies, prepare matter for the press, write acrostics, lines for albums, obituaries, and in fact attend to every species of correspondence. The utmost secrecy maintained. Post-office address, Baltimore, M. D. 10?-tf

JOHN A. PRITCHETT, CABINET-MAKER, and dealer in Furniture, near the N. C. Railroad depot, Greensboro, keeps constantly on hand or will make to order all kinds of cabinet-furniture, such as dressing-bureaus, wardrobes, washstands, cottage-bedsteads, chairs, coffins. FISK'S PATENT METALIC BURIAL CASES (Rosewood finish) of all sizes, always on hand. ☞ Persons wishing anything in his line should call and examine his work, as he is confident from his past experience it cannot be excelled. Work delivered on board the cars free of charge. 12?-1y

S. ARCHER.....D. DUNDLING.
S. ARCHER & CO., Dealers in *READY-MADE CLOTHING* and *GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS*,
Jan. 5, 1861—1y. Greensboro, N. C.

T. R. FENTRESS, Merchant Tailor, No. 15 Fayetteville Street, *RALEIGH*, North Carolina, will return in a few days from New York, with a large supply of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, and Furnishing Goods in every variety. He respectfully invites the attention of the Gentlemen of Greensboro and vicinity to his establishment, and warrants the best goods, and the best fits at the cheapest Northern prices. He will visit any place for the purpose of taking measures, where a number of orders are made up for him to justify. Encourage home industry. Nov. 3—tf.

WILLIAM C. DONNEL, PHOTOGRAPHIST, Garrett's new building, is taking pictures at fifty cents and upwards. Having just received a large and well assorted variety of cases, he respectfully invites the public generally to call and examine specimens and give him a trial, and if he does not please, he makes no charge. 38-1y

Norfolk and Portsmouth.

FALL TRADE.....1860.
HERMAN & CO., NORFOLK, VA., Wholesale Dealers in *BOOTS, SHOES, LEATHER*, and everything else found in an extensive Shoe Establishment. Sep. 15.

2000 PACKAGES BOOTS, SHOES, &c., just received from the hands of manufacturers and for SALE at 5 per cent. less than Northern prices.—Nos. 38 & 40 Iron Front, Market Square, *NORFOLK, VA* Sep. 15. HERMAN & CO.

M. A. & C. A. SANTOS, No. 3 & 5 Main street, and No. 51 Bank street, NORFOLK, Va., Importers and Dealers in *DRUGS, PAINTS, OILS*, Window Glass, Seeds, Spices, Sugars, Caps, Perfumery, &c., &c. Our stock will always be large and select, and buying from first hands, and to a great extent for cash, and at the proper time we can give assurance of the excellence of our Goods, and can sell at the Lowest Market Rates. M. A. & C. A. SANTOS.
Sept. 1.—1y.

R. G. STAPLES, CARD-WRITER, Portsmouth, Va. solicits orders. Cards containing two lines or less written and formwarded, pre-paid for $1 50 per pack; cards of more than two lines $2 00 per pack, pre-paid to the address of those ordering. tf

ROWLAND & BROTHERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Norfolk, Va., are prepared to receive and dispose of advantageously any quantity of flour from Orange, Alamance, Guilford and neighboring counties. Many years experience together with every facility and ability, enables us to guarantee satisfaction and promptness in all cases. We have sold for and refer to among others: P. C. Cameron, W. J. Bingham, Orange; Hon. T. Ruffin, J. Newlin & Sons, Alamance; J. H. Houghton, Chatham; White & Cameron, C. Phifer & Co., Concord; C. F. Fisher, Salisbury; E. G. Reade, Person; W. J. Holmes, Rowan. Authorized agents for THE TIMES, to receive subscriptions, etc. 6-1y

KING & TOY, *Wholesale Druggists*, NORFOLK, VA., offer to Druggists and General Dealers, the largest stock and best assortment in the South, of *Drugs, Paints, Oils, Glass, Perfumery, Dye-Stuffs*, patent medicines, &c., at New York wholesale prices for cash.
Sept. 1—1y

W. T. WALKE.....F. A. WALKE, M. D.....W. S. GOODWIN.
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Medical.

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EZRA D. HEARTWELL, *President*
GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary*. Nov. 4—1y.

WHY DO YE SUFFER WITH Cancers, Asthma, Scrofula, or any skin disease, when it is in your power to be speedily and effectually cured? Having treated many very bad cases—some of which were given up as hopeless by those not knowing my remedies—I have no hesitancy in saying I can cure any one of the above diseases in a very short time. Seeing is believing, and if any one is incredulous, I can produce a number of certificates from some of the first men in this and the adjoining States. Calls will be made, or medicine sent by mail.
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(*Continued from* 1st *page.*)

refusal, which penalty shall be recovered by warrant before any justice of the peace, in the name of the State, by the officer making the appointment, one-fifth to the use of the officer suing, and the other four-fifths to the use of the State; and it shall be the duty of the said commanding officer of the regiment, or in case there is none, then it shall be the duty of the brigadier-general in whose regiment said company belongs, within thirty days thereafter to make new appointments of other persons in said company liable to do military duty to fill offices; and so on under like penalties until suitable officers can be found who shall accept said offices: *Provided*, That no person shall be appointed who is not liable to do military duty, and no person who has been once appointed and refused to accept, and who has paid the forfeiture, or who has served two years, shall be compelled to serve or be liable to be appointed again within five years from said refusal or appointment: *Provided*, That no person who is a member of any organized volunteer or fire company in this State shall be compelled to serve whilst he is a member of said company: *Provided further*, That any person appointed as above shall not be compelled to equip himself with any of the equipment required by law for his said office, except a sword and belt, cap and plumage, epaulette, and blue frock coat and pants of homespun or any other texture, with white metal buttons: and *Provided further*, That he shall be released from the payment of poll tax, from working on the road, and from serving on juries during his continuance in said office.

Sec. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That any field officer other than major or brigadier-general, who shall fail or refuse to accept such office to which he may be elected or appointed, shall forfeit and pay the sum of fifty dollars.

Sec. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That hereafter whenever any vacancy shall occur in any regiment of colonel, lieutenant-colonel or major, the same shall be filled by an election held by the rank and file of the regiment, at the usual place of meeting for regimental muster, in their respective counties, on a day designated by the adjutant-general, under the superintendence of the captain and first lieutenant of each company, who shall inform the governor of the result of said election, and he shall issue a commission to the officer receiving a plurality of the votes cast.

Sec. 6. *Be it further enacted*, That the commandant of each regiment shall assemble his regiment once in each year for drill and review, and for failure of this duty shall forfeit and pay one hundred dollars; and each captain or commandant of a company shall assemble his four times in each year for drill, and for a failure of this shall forfeit the sum of fifty dollars, and at said drills all persons required to perform military duty shall appear in person and not be allowed to hire a substitute.

Sec. 7. *Be it further enacted*, That every commandant of a regiment shall, on or before the 25th day of October, in each year, make a return of the strength of his regiment to the brigadier-general of the brigade to which such regiment belongs, and shall make a duplicate return to the adjutant-general, on or before the 25th day of November, in each year, and he shall note in said return whether his regiment has been reviewed by the major and brigadier-general, and at what time; and in default of such return he shall forfeit and pay one hundred dollars.

Sec. 8. *Be it further enacted*, That the tax list shall have a column headed military roll, to be prepared by the comptroller, and that the tax list takers shall annually include in their list the names of the persons in their districts between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, liable to be enrolled for military duty; and it shall be the duty of every white person who shall give in his taxables to report himself on oath for enlistment, who is liable for military duty; and every white person who shall return his taxes shall also, on oath, report (on oath) every person residing in his family, who shall be liable for military duty.

Sec. 9. *Be it further enacted*, That the tax list takers shall return the lists to the county courts, and by them the names of such persons liable to military duty shall be drawn off, the district in which they live specified, and a copy of such list shall be given to the colonel of the regiment, and also to the captain of the company in each district, and the clerks shall receive the sum of five dollars for their services, to be paid by the county treasurer.

Sec. 10. *Be it further enacted*, That whenever any company shall be so disorganized, that there is no commissioned company officers to command the same, and no regular roll of said company, or if the muster roll is not produced within twenty days after the same is required by the commandant of the regiment, the brigadier-general or the sheriff of the county, after public notice shall have been given in a new paper circulating in said company, or notice given at the court-house door and three other places in said company, then it shall be the duty of the commandant of the regiment, or if there be none such, then it shall be the duty of the brigadier-general of that brigade, and if that too is vacant, it shall then be the duty of the sheriff of the county, between the first day of April and the first day of July in each and every year, upon the order of the adjutant-general, (if to the sheriff,) to employ some fit and suitable person living in said company or regiment, to enroll all the white males within the bounds of said company, between the ages of eighteen years and forty-five years, liable to do military duty, and order the persons so enrolled, to appear within thirty days at the place where the said company had last usually held their company musters, for the purpose of holding an election for officers for said company; and the person so employed and detailed, shall have power and authority, and it shall be his duty to appoint all proper officers and a clerk for that day to assist him, who shall each forfeit and pay the sum of two dollars, to be recovered before any justice of the peace by the person detailed, one-half to the use of said person, and the other half to the use of the State, for every neglect or refusal; and it shall be the duty of the person employed to call the roll and note all delinquents; and he shall hold an election and report, and return the result of the same to the commanding officers of the regiment or the brigadier-general, or the sheriff as the case may be, who shall proceed as hereinbefore in this act ordered, in section 5th of this chapter. In case of no election the officer or person to which the return is made, shall return the same to his superior officer, or in case of the sheriff to the adjutant-general, and in case any of the parties enrolled to attend shall neglect or refuse to attend on the day appointed for said election, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of two dollars, to be recovered by the person detailed, by warrant, in the name of the State, before any justice of the peace of said county, one half to the use of the person detailed or employed to make such enrollment and election, and the other half to the use of the company for military purposes.

Sec. 11. *Be it further enacted*, That there shall be formed a volunteer corps in the State to consist of not exceeding ten thousand men, who shall be subject to the call of the commander-in-chief in case of emergency: *Provided, however*, That the governor shall be authorized to enroll twenty thousand additional men, under the same rules and restrictions as hereafter are provided for the volunteer corps in case of actual war.

Sec. 12. *Be it further enacted*, That the said corps of volunteers shall be composed of two divisions and four brigades; that each brigade shall be composed of not less than two regiments; that each regiment shall be composed of not less than six companies; that each company shall be composed of not less than thirty-two privates, nor more than one hundred.

Sec. 13. *Be it further enacted*, That the said corps shall be officered by two major-generals, to be elected by the rank and file of the division, under the same rules and regulations as shall be provided for the election of colonels, lieutenant-colonels and majors.

Sec. 14. *Be it further enacted*, That each brigade shall be officered by one brigadier-general, to be elected in the same manner, and at the same time and places as prescribed for the election of major-general in the preceding sections; and the said brigadier-generals shall each have the power to appoint the following staff officers; one brigade-major, one brigade-inspector, one brigade-commissary, one brigade-quarter-master, one brigade-surgeon, each with the rank of surgeon, and the *aids-de-camp* with the rank of captain; the said staff officers, with the exception of the surgeons, to be selected from the volunteer corps, and to hold no higher command than they held in the corps from which they are taken, and such officers to be commissioned by the governor.

Sec. 15. *Be it further enacted*, That each regiment shall be officered by one colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, and one major, to be selected from the regiment; and such officers shall be chosen by the rank and file of the regiment, and the colonel of each regiment shall have the power to appoint the following officers: one adjutant, one quartermaster, one commissary, and one surgeon: the officers, except the surgeon, shall be taken from the commissioned officers of the regiment below the rank of captain; and the colonels of regiments shall have power to appoint musicians, not exceeding ten in number.

Sec. 16. *Be it further enacted*, That each company shall be officered: one captain, one first and one second lieutenant, one third lieutenant, four sergeants and four corporals. The commissioned officers of each company shall be elected by the written vote of the men of each company, and the non-commissioned officers to be appointed by the captains; such commissioned by the governor.

Sec. 17. *Be it further enacted*, That as soon as one or more companies shall have been organized as here in before prescribed, it shall be the duty of the captain of said companies to tender the services of said companies to the governor, and the members of the company signing the same; and the governor is hereby authorized to receive, arm and equip the same, at the expense of the State, to the extent of the appropriation made for that purpose; and when six or more companies shall have been organized, and shall have tendered their services to the governor, in the manner hereinbefore prescribed, the governor shall organize the same into a regiment, and the rank and file shall meet at the usual parade ground of their respective counties, on a certain day, designated by a majority of the officers of said company, and elect by ballot, a colonel, lieutenant-colonel, and major, under the direction of the captains, and the result of such ballot shall be returned, by the captains thereof, to the governor, who shall declare the election (of) officers and commission the same; and in default of such election, the governor shall appoint said officers.

Sec. 18. *Be it further enacted*, That as soon as the regiment shall have been formed and organized in the manner as herein prescribed, the governor shall organize the same into a brigade, and so in like manner, until the whole ten thousand volunteers are organized into regiments, brigades and divisions.

Sec. 19. *Be it further enacted*, That for the government and drilling of the volunteers under this organization, each company and regiment shall be governed by the rules and regulations that are now prescribed for the government of the army of the United States; and the crops shall be drilled according to Hardie's tactics, and such other tactics as shall be prescribed by the commander-in-chief; and a copy of such tactics shall be furnished to each commissioned officer in said corps.

Sec. 20. *Be it further enacted*, That the time of service of such volunteer corps shall be ten years; and they shall be exempt, after the expiration of ten years, from active military duty, unless in case of invasion or insurrection, and such corps when called into active service, shall serve during the pleasure of the commander-in-chief, unless sooner disbanded by law.

Sec. 21. *Be it further enacted*, That the same pay and rations now allowed by the army regulations to the commissioned and non-commissioned officers, privates, and musicians of the army of the United States, shall be allowed to the volunteer corps, or any part of them, when ordered by the governor into active service.

Sec. 22. *Be it further enacted*, That in the distribution of the arms of the State to the volunteer corps, the governor shall take a bond, payable to the State of North Carolina, with sufficient security, from the captain of each company to whom such arms shall be distributed, for the safe keeping and return of such arms; and the captains of the volunteer companies shall each make an annual return of the number of men in his company, on or before the 15th day of July, to the adjutant general's office, and a duplicate to the colonel of the regiment; such return to be on oath; and whenever any company shall be less in number than is now prescribed by the 51st section of the 70th chapter Revised Code, and who are equipped, it shall be the duty of the governor to declare the company disbanded, and to call in the arms: *Provided*, That when any company not having sixty-four privates shall be called into actual service, the governor may draw from the militia a sufficient number to increase such company to sixty-four.

Sec. 23. *Be it further enacted*, That the governor shall have the power once in each year to call together the officers of brigades and divisions for the purpose of drill, and shall continue such drill not exceeding six days in each year.

Sec. 24. *Be it further enacted*, That in the distribution of arms to the volunteer corps, each county in the State that shall raise and report to the governor one company of thirty-two privates, under the regulations required by this act, shall be entitled to draw such arms: *Provided*, Such company shall be organized and reported within six months after the ratification of this act.

Sec. 25. *Be it further enacted*, That the uniform for the volunteer corps, and for officers of the militia, shall be of cadet grey, manufactured in the State of North Carolina: *Provided*, That military officers now uniformed shall not be compelled to change the same until called into actual service, and the different corps and ranks shall be distinguished as the same corps and ranks are now distinguished in the service of the United States.

Sec. 26. *Be it further enacted*, That the military volunteer companies now in the State, as soon as they report themselves with the full complement of men, shall be received by the governor, and they may retain the uniform which the company have adopted, until called into actual service.

Sec. 27. *Be it further enacted*, That the governor shall have the power to hold or cause to be held, a court-martial each year, in the city of Raleigh, to try delinquent general officers of militia, and field officers of the volunteer corps, such court to consist of not more than five nor less than three officers, and the expenses of said court shall be paid by the State.

Sec. 28. *Be it further enacted*, That the governor shall have the power to collect and repair the arms of the state, and shall be authorized to draw on the treasurer of the State for the expenses of the said collection and repairing, and such arms as cannot be repaired to advantage he shall have power to sell.

Sec. 29. *Be it further enacted*, That the clerks of the county courts in the State shall return to the comptroller the sums of money paid for exemption from military duty under this act.

Sec. 30. *Be it further enacted*, That the adjutant-general be elected by joint ballot of both houses of the General Assembly, and shall keep a roster of the militia of the State containing dates of commissions, rank, the corps, divisions, brigades and regiments, and the places of residence of officers, which roster shall be corrected every year. He shall enter into a book kept for that purpose a local description of the regimental brigade and division districts; the books to be furnished by the State and belong to the office. He shall adopt a seal of office, and papers in his office duly certified under such seal shall be evidence in all causes as if the original were produced. He shall cause the military laws of the State to be printed from time to time, and distributed to the commissioned field officers of the State; he shall prepare and distribute, at the expense of the State, proper blank books, forms, and notices; he shall prepare general regulations prescribing the duties of the different military departments, which, when approved by the commander-in-chief, shall be obeyed and respected. He shall report to the Legislature, through the commander-in-chief, the strength and condition of the military of the State, of the public arms, equipments, ordinance, books, and military stores; and he shall render a statement of all that may be necessary to keep up an ample supply of every article that may be required in the public service; he shall execute all orders of the commander-in-chief, and keep a record thereof; he shall attend reviews with the commander-in-chief, and as quarter-masters-general he shall give a bond in the sum of five thousand dollars for the faithful discharge of his duties, with two good securities, to be approved by the commander-in-chief; he shall receive a salary of eighteen hundred dollars per annum, in full payment for services rendered as adjutant-general, acting quarter-master-general, and keeper of public stores and munitions of war. He shall attend all encampments, and while the troops are under arms he shall inspect their arms, ammunition and accoutrements, superintend the exercises and enforce the discipline and tactics required by law. He shall, in time of war, have the command and rank of brigadier-general; he shall cause suit to be brought in the name of the State of North Carolina, and as is hereby empowered so to do in any court in this State or before any justice of the peace, when the amount sued for is within the jurisdiction of justice of the peace by the laws of this State, for any penalty incurred or any fine imposed by reason of the military laws of the State. He shall hold his office for the space of two years, unless the same is made vacant by resignation or promotion; and should his office become vacant by reason of death, resignation, refusal to accept, or otherwise, during the recess of the legislature, then the governor may fill said office by appointment until the next meeting of the General Assembly.

Sec. 31. *Be it further enacted*, That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification, and all laws coming in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

An Act to create the Artillery Corps of North Carolina.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That there shall be organized a corps of artillery, to consist of such troops and companies as may now and hereafter be raised in the several counties of the State, not to exceed ten in number, to include both horse and foot artillery.

Sec. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That whenever a company, not less than sixty-four nor more than one hundred, shall be reported to the chief of artillery, the chief shall direct said company to proceed to the election of the following officers, viz:—One captain; 2 first lieutenants; 2 second lieutenants, to be commissioned by the governor; and by the captain so elected shall [be] appointed from the ranks, 1 first sergeant; 4 sergeants; 4 corporals; 2 artificers; 2 buglers, and (one farrier and one saddler, if the company be mounted) and make report of the same, together with the number of privates, to the chief of artillery, who shall issue warrants to the non-commissioned officers aforesaid; and the chief of artillery shall thereupon make his report to the commander-in chief of the State, together with a requisition for the necessary arms and equipments for the company.

Sec. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That the arms to be furnished to said companies shall be prescribed and shall be recommended by the chief of artillery, and approved by the commander in chief of the State; and said arms and equipments shall be furnished by the Governor, if such are in possession of the State or can be procured out of any funds appropriated for arming the State.

Sec. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That from and after the passage of this act, the governor shall appoint some suitable person, a citizen of the State, to the office of the chief of artillery, with the rank of colonel, who shall have the supervision of the forming, equipping, arming and instructing in their proper duties, the several troops and companies that may constitute this corps; and he shall be a staff officer of the commander-in-chief. Once a year, at least, he shall inspect the several troops and companies, constituting the corps, and see that all the equipments, arms and ammunition are properly cleaned, cared for and preserved, and make his report in full of all matters to the commander-in-chief, All said troops and companies shall be subordinate to the chief of artillery, and receive their orders from and through him, and make annual returns, and oftener if necessary or required, of all ordinance and ordinance stores and other property belonging to the State in their possession, and also report the state and condition of such troops and companies as shall be prescribed, from time to time, by the chief of artillery.

Sec. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That the chief of artillery, shall also be chief of ordnance and military engineers, and perform the duties in these several departments, as the commander-in-chief, may prescribe.

Sec. 6. *Be it further enacted*, That this act shall be in force from and after its passage.